JANUARY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,507—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1889.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.
KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie.....	11th Jan.
† SIAM.....	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	18th „
B.L. PESHAWUR.	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	8th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	15th „
BL BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	22nd „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
BL SHANNON ...	4189	800	C R. Edwards.....	22nd „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th „
BL PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	12th „
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th „
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about
ORIENTAL.....	5101	1010	E. Stewart	29th Mar.
BOKHARA.....	2955	500		26th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about 1889
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards..	17th Jan.
PEKIN.....	3900	600	P. Harris	31st „
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe ...	14th Feb.
GANGES.....	4206	800	T. J. Alderton..	28th „
NIZAM.....	2735	500	F. H. Seymour..	14th Mar
CLYDE.....	4136	800	W. D. Mudie....	28th „

For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO..	5,000	800	10th Jan. '89.	10th Feb. 1889.
SINGAPORE.....	5,000	800	1st Feb. '89.	1st Mar. „
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar. „

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th January 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 30th Dec. 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Feb.
ELEKTRA.....	P. Mersa.....	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE ..	L. Lemecich ..	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	25th Jan.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

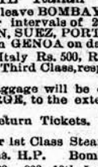
Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	10th Jan.
MARIA TERESA.	F. Cossovich ..	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ..	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
MARIA TERESA.	F. Cossovich ..	4,200	600	14th Jan.
AMPHITRITE ..	L. Lemesich ..	4,600	650	14th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ..	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st December, 1889.

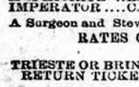


MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th January, 1889, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. LOCKSLEY HALL, 4,000 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain COLLIN, will sail on 5th February, 1889.
She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements, including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, November 2, 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.



PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th January, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 11 a.m., on 13th January, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing order any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 10th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th January, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th January.

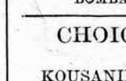
FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 9th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th January, 1889. Agents.

MACIVER LINE.

S. S. NIAGARA will sail for PLYMOUTH and HULL on 12th January. Special terms for families. First class accommodation, good food and both doctor and stewardess carried. Apply to
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
or to Wm. WATSON & Co.,
Apollo Street.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. "AVOCA," 995 tons, Captain DETTLESON, will leave for Zanzibar on SATURDAY, the 19th January, 1889.
For Freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STABLE BRUSHES.

WE beg to call attention to our revised list of STABLE BRUSHES.

	Rs. a.
Crest or Buckle Brushes ...each Re. 1-2 to	3 0
Dandy Brush Oak, back plain ... ...each	1 8
Do. do. Superior ... ... „	2 0
Do. Union Brush, outside whalebone middle whisk... ... ... „	3 0
Harness Union Compo. Brush, one end for applying blacking the other for polishing „	2 0
Heel or Water Brush, solid back screwed... „	2 8
Hinde's Wire Brushes for Horses, Rs. 3-12 each. For Dogs ... ... „	2 0
Horse Brushes, Webbed White fibre ... „	1 2
Do. do. Solid Screw back ... „	2 0
Do. do. French Polished... ... „	2 8
Do. do. Solid Oak back ... ... „	4 8
Horse Gloves, each Rs. 3-4; Hound Gloves „	3 4
Spoke Brushes ... ...from 2-8 to 4	0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TOBACCOS, &c.

CIGARETTES.

	Rs. a.
Excelsior Brand, per box of 100	2 2
Egyptian Cigarettes .....Per box.	2 12
Do. do. extra super..... „	5 8
Gianclis' World Renowned Cigarettes ... „	4 8

TOBACCOS.

Will's Celebrated Bristol Bird's Eye. ½ lb. pkt.	1 0
Do. do. Virginian Shag do. ...	1 0
Do. do. Three Castles do. ...	1 0
Cope's Golden Cloud, 1lb. box	3 0
Excelsior Tobacco, Flake cut for Pipes, 4oz. pkt.	1 4
Do. do. Long cut for Cigarettes do.	1 4
Golden Leaf, in Cake, for cutting, per lb.	2 8
Cavendish in Sticks, per lb.....	1 2

INDO-AMERICAN TOBACCO.
Specially prepared from the finest selected Virginian Tobacco.

Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture, ½ lb. tin	1 2
Do. do. do. 1 lb. tin	2 4

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, BRIARWOOD PIPES, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.
THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian teas. They are grown in the district originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

	Rs. a.
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA ...1 lb. pkt.	0 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE .....2 lb. pkt.	2 0
KOUSANIE PEKOE .....2 lb. pkt.	3 0
KOUSANIE ORANGE PEKOE.....1 lb. pkt.	1 10
KOUSANIE GREEN HYSON .....1 lb. pkt.	1 10
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG .....2 lb. pkt.	2 12
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG .....5 lb. cat.	6 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE .....2 lb. pkt.	2 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE .....5 lb. cat.	6 12

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
TREACHER Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

PURE COMPRESSED
EXTRACT OF MILK,
IN POWDER;
PREPARED BY THE
SWISS MILK COMPANY.
THIS is prepared only from the richest Milk of the Swiss Alps, and contains no foreign preserving matter.
Diluted with water this Extract yields a Milk which, with respect to its nutritive value, its taste and appearance is equal to the best fresh cow's Milk.
Per large Tin, Re. 1-10; per doz., Rs. 18.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DIABETES.
KEMP'S FLUID EXTRACT OF
JAMBUL.
THIS preparation has been well tested by the Medical Faculty in England, Germany, and the United States, and is the Remedy in all cases of Diabetes.
Its action is to prevent formation of Sugar in the system and so to stay waste; and cases are on record showing that under its influence the special restrictive diet, so obnoxious to diabetic patients, can be dispensed with.
PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CRICKET KIT.

THE Greatest Care is exercised in selecting Articles suitable to this climate. The Management can with confidence state that their Stock is the largest and best in India.

	Rs. a.
BATS, Boys'.....each Re. 1-10 to	3 0
Do. Single Cane .....each	7 0
Do. Double Cane..... „	8 8
Do. Treble Cane ..... „	10 8
Cobbett's All Cane..... „	13 0
Frowd's Driver ..... „	15 8
Patent Exceller ..... „	14 8
STUMPS for Boys' use.....Per set	2 8
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Bails ... „	3 12
Do. With Brass Ferrules' ..... „	6 0
Do. do. and Iron Points ... „	7 0
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c.....each	13 8
Boy's Set, complete in box	10 8

	Rs. a.
BALLS, Boys'.....each Re. 1-8 to	2 0
Do. Duke's Double Seam.....each	4 0
Do. do. Treble Seam ..... „	5 8
Do. Treacher & Co.'s Double Seam ... „	3 8
Do. do. Treble Seam ... „	4 8
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured „	5 4
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated..Per pair	7 4
BATTING GLOVES, best Improved Vulcanised Tubular India Rubber ... „	7 4
BAGS for Carrying Cricket Kit, strong green cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock ..... „	16 0
LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin ..... „	8 4
SHOES, fitted with Spikes..... „	12 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS OF ALL SPORTING REQUISITES.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.
SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CONVOCATION
1889.
GOWNS, HOODS, CAPS.
M.A.s, B.A.s, M.D., ETC.
ENGLISH, SCOTCH, & IRISH UNIVERSITIES.
WATSON & CO.,
ROBE-MAKERS BY APPOINTMENT TO THE
BOMBAY UNIVERSITY,
1, CHURCH GATE ST.

PIANOS.

GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS
BY R. LIPP & SOHN, STUTTGART.
FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST LANDED EX. S. S. "MANILLA."
RS. 650 CASH.
Packing in tin lined case, Rs. 25 extra;
OR ON EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Particulars on application to
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

COLEMAN'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF
MEAT AND MALT WINE
IS suitable for the Robust in health, as well as the Invalid. An immediate Benefit is experienced after taking it. It is nutritious, stimulating, flesh-forming, and health-restoring.
Per doz., Rs. 27. Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.
AGENTS: KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

CALVERT'S.
HOSPITAL OR SICK ROOM.
CARBOLIC VAPORISER.
FOR Purification of the Air in Hospitals, Wards, Sick Rooms, and General Use where an Aerial, Disinfecting and Purifying Agent is required. Mosquitoes and other Winged Insects will quickly leave rooms where the Vapour of Carbolic Acid is present, and in Malarial Districts it is useful against effects of Miasmatic Vapours.
Complete with six lights, Holder and Bottle of Carbolic Acid, Rs. 5.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S LACTO-GLYCOSE,
OR
MILK FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
Prepared with Milk and not Farinaceous.
Per Bottle Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-8.
KEMP & Co, LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO'S
ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.
THE BETEL, or ARECA NUT, has been employed in the East from time immemorial for the Teeth, and by the use of this Preparation which is most pleasant, the Teeth become pearly white, the gums hard and healthy, and Tooth-ache is prevented.
Per Pot, Re. 1.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

G'S LINIMENT,
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.
Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.
THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood, it is invaluable.
Price, per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA
has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.
It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.
This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be sound very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Per bottle, Rs. 2.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

TOILET SOAPS.
EECKELAER'S CELEBRATED TOILET SOAPS.
Bouquet de Violettes, Rose Printaniere, a l'Opoponax, a l'Heleotrope.
Re. 1, Re. 1-4, and Re. 1-8 per box of 3 tablets.
PEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAP,
Tablets, Balls and Sticks.
10 As. and Re. 1-8.
TOILET SOAPS
In boxes containing three tablets.

Almond.	Elder Flower.
Brown Windsor.	Honey.
Curd.	Glycerine.
Sunflower.	Carbolic.

Per box, 12 As.
FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
(CHEMISTS),
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following :—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring :—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case.....	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month.....	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case.....	420

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, 1 East Street.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WINE SHIPPERS.
TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD REAY.
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
AND THE
VICEROY OF INDIA.
P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
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STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
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PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS,
A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.
BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

THORPE AND CO.,
NEW SEASON'S STOCK.
HELMETS AND SUN HATS.
NOW ARRIVED.

	Rs. a.
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splended protection	18 8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection...	18 8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT Drab Felt HELMET, felt under brim, well ventilated, good, strong, and lasting	10 8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB HELMET with BULGE, extra wide brim...	13 8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," a useful sun-hat	9 8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection	17 8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT White Drill Shooting Hat, body of cork and felt, really good and useful	13 8
ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above	13 8
ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill	13 8
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Doeskin...	20 0
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab and Fawn, latest shapes... ...	14 8

LADIES'

	Rs. a.
CANTON DRAB FELT, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection	8 8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTON, fine Felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	12 8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, well Ventilated and light lined Silk, and Velvet pad	13 8
ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	15 8
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab, and Fawn...	14 8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT,

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY, AND OF T. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

TOWN HALL, JANUARY 16, 1889.

MRS. WALKER will sing, "Within a Mile of Edinbro' Town" and "O Mio Fernando" (Favorita), also in duet, "Quel Vece" (Trovatore), with Mr. Wyer.
MRS. ADAMS will sing, "John Anderson My Jo," and "The Garden of Sleep" (De Lara).
MR. CHISHOLM will sing Two Songs.
MR. WYER will sing "A Man's a Man for a' That" and "The Hundred Pipers."
MR. MANT will play an Organ Solo.
MR. METAXAS will play Pianoforte Solo.—
A Waltzer Lyrische Stuckchen (Grieg).
B Albumblatt do. do.
C Capriccio in E Minor (Mendelssohn).
Also Ballade in A flat (Chopin).
QUARTETTE—Auld Lang Syne.
(Mrs. WALKER, Mrs. ADAMS, Mr. CHISHOLM, Mr. WYER.)

Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. on and after WEDNESDAY next.

ANCHOR LINE.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS!

ATTENTION is drawn to the S.S. "ARABIA" sailing for MARSEILLES direct at 9 p.m., on the 14th instant, for which the specially low rate of Rs. 250 will be accepted.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Bombay, 5th January, 1889.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR," 3,000 tons, Commander J. R. KEWLEY, will sail for London direct, on or about the 19th instant.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking rooms.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO., Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 5th January, 1889.

CHEAP PASSAGE

TO MARSEILLES!

S. S. "ASAMA," 4,000 tons, Capt. SMITH, sailing about 10th January. A few 1st Saloon Cabins available. Fares Rs. 275.

Apply to

WILLIAM WATSON & Co., Passenger Agents.

28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

ONE CURRENCY NOTE made over to the Police on the 1st instant. Any Person claiming it, to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel, Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 5th Jan., 1889.

TO LET.—The Upper-storied Commodious BUNGALOW, on Parell Hill, known as late Capt. "Henry's" Residence, commanding a most picturesque view, and open to the westerly seabreeze. Also another Lower-Roomed BUNGALOW, now in the occupation of Messrs. Davies and Robinson, of Messrs. Treacher & Co.

For rent and other particulars for both Bungalows, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

2, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Meetings of the Corporation will be held here on MONDAY, the 7th instant—(1) at 3 p.m. for the "Consideration of the Budget Estimates for the year 1889-90"; and (2) for "Various Matters" at 3-5 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW, Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Office, 5th January, 1889.

WARRANTED

18-CT. GOLD AND LONDON-MADE Full Size Albert Chains.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, 37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. Established 1847.

THE CYCLOSTYLE

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive up to 31st January, 1889, Sealed Tenders for the PURCHASE from the South Indian Railway Company, in one lot or in small lots as Tenderers may elect to specify in their offers, the undermentioned quantities of old rails in lengths of 21, 21, and 18 feet, or thereabouts, and weighing about 40 lbs. to the yard, now lying at places on the line in the neighbourhood of the ports named below:—

Madras	1,500 tons.
Cuddalore	1,000 ,,
Negapatam	800 ,,
Tuticorin	700 ,,

The Company does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender, and will not assign a reason for the refusal of Tenders.

Each sealed cover enclosing a Tender should be conspicuously and plainly marked "Tender for Purchase of Old Rails," and Tenders should state the station on the South Indian Railway at which delivery from the Company will be accepted, as well as the rate offered, and should be accompanied by a deposit of RUPEES FIFTY in token of *bona fides* which deposit will be returned in the case of a Tenderer being unsuccessful. If a Tender is accepted the deposit sent therewith will be placed to the Tenderer's credit as part payment of the purchase-money.

WILLIAM S. BETTS, Agent.

Trichinopoly, 27th December, 1888.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,

whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular, there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS, CAIRO,

AND IMPORTED ONLY BY

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

Sole Agent for India.

SPECIALS	Per 100. Rs. 4 8
No. 1, Extra Superior	,, 3 12
,, 2, Medium	,, 2 12

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

Fresh shipment just received per P. & O. s. s. Peninsular.

TO THE ATTENTION OF MESS PRESIDENTS AND CLUB SECRETARIES

Is respectfully invited to these CIGARETTES.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF LARGE QUANTITY OF TEAK RAFTERS, PLANKS, &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th January 1889, at 2 p.m., in the compound of the New Police Court buildings, on the Cruickshank Road, Esplanade; the scaffolding materials, consisting of large quantity of teak rafters, J. Planks, Bamboos, coir lines, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, January 7, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On Thursday, the 10th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

1 case coloured silk satin
3 ,, coloured cotton shawls
3 ,, white Jaconets
3 ,, white long cloth
2 ,, white flannel
1 ,, colored superfine cloth
25 bales mule twist No. 30.
13 cases Sir Astly Coopers concentrated extract of Sarsaparila

An invoice of perfumery and medicine by the well known G. F. Coward and Co., consisting of cold cream, rose lip salve, jamaica pomatem, lime and glycerine, laudannum, chemical food, Dalby's carminative, pure glycerine, citrate magnesia, carbonate of soda and magnesia, Gregory mixture powder, tooth brushes, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, January 7, 1889.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AN UNEXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Auction sale of the plant of the Bombay Match Factory at Chinchpoogly, adjoining the Chinchpoogly station of the Grant Indian Peninsula Railway Co.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 p.m., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on the premises in one lot, the whole of the plant, machinery, tools, &c., of the above Factory, and should it be found desirable the plant will be sold in separate lots.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

MOST REQUISITE TO HOTEL KEEPERS, CLUBS, MESSES, FAMILY AND PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

Sale of a fresh consignment of best light gravity Pilsener Beer, in new patent stopper Bottles, specially made for India.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms in Medows Street No. 21, in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers on FRIDAY, the 11 inst., sale commencing at 2 p.m.

JUST LANDED.

A fresh consignment of 50 cases of best light gravity Pilsener beer in quart bottles.

By means of the new patent stopper, the content of the bottle could be used at different interval at the option of the consumers, without the trouble of unscrewing the cork.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, January 7, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th, and THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and elaborately carved household furniture of the latest design, and best workmanship, by Wimbridge, John Roberts and others, also solid mahogany furniture, specially made to order, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a magnificent solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by Rose and Co., in splendid order, a first-rate Singer's sewing machine, a large size fish aquarium with gold fish, a superb large size English pier glass, with a gilt pier table, fancy marble figures, very rare table ornaments, very rich Persian and velvet carpets, very handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps by R. Ditmar, handsome 1, 2, 6 and 12 lights argand lamps by Tucker and Sons, a first-rate McCabe clock, one very handsome English-built, light, comfortable landau on C-spring by Morgan and Co., nearly new, a handsome strong-built circular-fronted brougham in very good order, set of English-made single and double harness, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of H. A. WADIA, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP'S CHRONOMETERS.

Under instructions from the Director of the Government Observatory, Colaba, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

5 ship's chronometers.

The above is on view.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 handsome strong new English built Victoria by Kesterton, suitable for single cr pair.
1 handsome strong new English built Landau by Kesterton suitable for a single horse.
1 handsome strong English built second-hand four-seated barouche on C spring by Kesterton.
1 handsome strong English-built second-hand landau on C-spring by Kesterton.
1 handsome strong English-built second-hand open-carriage on elliptic spring by Kesterton.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, January 7, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, dhoties.
7 cases prints.
5 ,, white damask.
2 ,, ,, shirtings.
2 ,, jaconets.
1 case 1,500 doz green beads, Nos. 14 and 15.
25 boxes each four dozen Brown Windsor soap,
1 set dinner service, one set breakfast service, glasses, tumblers, breakfast cruet stoves, spoons and forks, &c.

An invoice of steel trunks and bonnet boxes of sizes.
1 case gentlemen's ladies' and children's boots and shoes.
8 cases Barton & Co.'s pints sparkling moselle.
20 ,, ,, quarts ,, hock.
5 ,, ,, pints ,,
7 ,, ,, quarts brandy.
2 ,, ,, manilla sherry.
5 casks machine oil.
11 kegs alizarine colour.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome Madras-built high-wheeled dog-cart.
1 handsome Austrian built landau, suitable for a single horse, recently done up and in good condition.
1 handsome strong second-hand brougham.
1 handsome English-built light mail-phaeton in very good order.
1 handsome light victoria in good order
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the office of the Standard Life Assurance Company, Limited, in Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on the top floor of the offices of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., the whole of the valuable blackwood and teakwood office and household furniture, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schelmayer and Sohne, &c., the same comprises set of dining table, round pier, dressing and washhand table, cushioned sofas, chairs, and easy chairs, easy reclining and arm chairs, marble top table and teapoys, wall brackets, iron bedstead, cots, clothpress, office table and desks, large counter iron safe, copying press, pigeon hole carpets, kerosine table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c.,

The above is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS, BOARDS AND PLANKS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the mill at Tank Bunder on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 p.m.—

About 100 tons superior teak scantlings, boards, and planks of various size, and suitable for many varieties of work in lots to suit purchasers.

BONA FIDE SALE OF THE REMAINING JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

On THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, (first-floor), the remaining Japanese curiosities, consisting of blue tea services, satsuma tea-sets and bon boniere, sergie cups and saucers, sets of limary bowls, ovary tea jars, hibiasi vases, bronze tea kettles and stands, wire baskets and trays, satsuma vases and bonbonieres, hibaky-plates, Japanese storick hawks, porcenain enamelled vases, and plates, dressed figures, bamboo trays, satsuma figures, lacquered card cases, large fans, blue vases, feathered parrots, lacquered and gilt combs, umbrellas, satin and gold table cover, nickel mounted malacca canes, silk pictures, wall chicks with brackets, &c.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 12th January, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chowpatty Police Station, Chowpatty, the valuable handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, neat crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, kerosine table hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, saddle with bridle, &c., the property of S. PAGE, Esq.

Particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor and Executrixes of the Will of the late H. A. Suntook, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No 50, Gamdevi Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m, the the valuable and handsome, blackwood, teakwood, and English-made mahogany household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome oval pier glasses in gilt frames, handsome parian figures with domes, English-made eight-day clock by Bennett, striking every quarter hour with chimes, guilt clocks with domes, a fire and burglar proof iron safe on stand by Allsop with jewel drawers, handsome 1, 2 and 4 light hanging argand lamps by Tucker, Hinks patent table and hanging lamps, superior oleographs, a handsome English-made stylish victoria and a handsome English made buggy, both by Kesterton, and in a very good order, a strong double-seated brougham by Collett, a handsome high caste flea bitten grey Arab horses, plated, mounted single harness, a choice collection of well grown plants in China pots and tubs, China garden seats, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, January 7, 1889.

THACKER AND CO., LD.

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.

BOOKS. BOOKS. BOOKS.

THE largest and most complete collection of Books on all subjects in Western India, arranged in one of the largest, coolest, and handsomest shops in India.

New Books by every mail, orders for Books not in stock sent to England by every mail.

Libraries, Book Clubs, Schools, Educational Institutions and the Medical and Legal Professions supplied on exceptional terms.

Subscriptions taken for English Newspapers and Periodicals.

STATIONERY

of all descriptions

Engraving, Die-sinking, Colour-stamping, Copperplate-printing done on the premises.

SURVEYING and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, Agents for ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

by WINSOR AND NEWTON.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.

Agents for J. H. STEWARD, Optician to the National Rifle Association.

CHUBB'S AND OTHER DESPATCH BOXES.

'XMAS CARDS! 'XMAS!

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

FRAMES, SCREENS, CASES, &c., in great variety.

MORDAN'S GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES, IVORY TOILET SETS Suitable for Presentation.

STATIONERS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY, PICTURES,

Engravings, Chromos, Coloured Sporting Prints, &c., &c.

LEATHER GOODS, COMPENDIUMS OF GAMES, PLAYING CARDS, TENNIS BATS, AIR GUNS.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

HAT DEPARTMENT.

WE have now received an important Shipment of HATS, CAPS, &c., ex S. S. "BRINDISI" of most recent Fashionable Shapes and Shades and of Superior quality manufactured to our order by Messrs. Lincoln Bennett and Co.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS

KHETWADY, BOMBAY.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co. have the pleasure to inform the Owners, Managers, and Engineers of Mills, and the Public of Bombay generally, that they have been

APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR

MESSRS JOHN MUSGRAVE & SONS, LD.

ENGINEERS, &c., BOLTON.

They will henceforth be able to tender for the above Firm's well-known Engines, Boiler Mill-gearing, etc., etc., for which they have in Great Britain such a splendid reputation, and will always be glad to quote, and give full information and particulars, to intending purchasers of this Firm's Engines, Boilers, etc., etc., UP TO FIVE THOUSAND (5,000) I. H. P. The capabilities of Messrs. MUSGRAVE to turn out the highest class of Engines, etc., are everywhere acknowledged. Their Workshops are specially laid out for the highest class of work, and are fitted up with the best, finest, and heaviest Tools requisite for such an Establishment, and they are well-known as a First Class Engineering Firm in Great Britain and over the Continent.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATIN.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO, Engineer and Manager, Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH, SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NOTICES.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY PROPOSES to hold his THIRD VISITATION in the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th and THURSDAY, the 10th days of January, 1889, at 5 p. m.

F. Y. SMITH, Registrar of the Diocese.

Bombay, 29th December, 1888.

LECTURES.

A SERIES of ENGLISH LECTURES to EDUCATED NATIVES will be DELIVERED in January and February in the Framjee Cawasjee Hall.

First Lecture by W. Lee-Warner, Esq., M. A. C. P., on TUESDAY, the 8th January, at 5-30 p.m.

SUBJECT.

"The Power and Responsibilities of Public Criticism."

COMMITTEE.

The Hon. JUSTICE SCOTT, M.A.
The Hon. F. FORBES ADAM.
Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart.
SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE, Esq., C.I.E.
The Hon. R. M. SAYANI, M.A., LL.B.
The Revd. A. GOLDWYER LEWIS, B.A., B.D., Acting Archdeacon.
T. F. PUNNETT, Esq., Hony. Secy.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

GRAVING DOCK CONTRACT No. 1.

TENDERS are invited for the EXCAVATION and MASONRY of a GRAVING DOCK to be built leading out of the North-West corner of the Prince's Dock, Bombay. The Plans and Conditions of Contract, Specification and Form of Tender can be seen at the office of the Acting Engineer, Dock Construction, Victoria Dock, on and after the 7th instant, and copies of the conditions, specification and bill of quantities can be obtained on payment of Rs. 20. Sealed tenders, endorsed "Graving Dock Contract. Tender for Excavation and Masonry" are to be lodged with the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, on or before noon of the 4th of February 1889.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

G. MANSON, Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.

Bombay Port Trust, 4th January, 1889.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is desirous of SELLING his business, at Rangoon, of CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, IMPORTER of SEWING MACHINES, &c., as a going concern at actual cost price. The reason for parting with it is that he cannot attend to it personally. Offers to be addressed to

A. MINCK, Engineer, Care of the Pegu Rice Company.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Government of India to REVISE the SYSTEM of PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNTS, will COMMENCE its SITTINGS, at Bombay, on or about the 14th January, 1889. Departmental Officers of experience of any grade having decided views on the subject should apply to their departmental superiors for permission to appear before the Committee.

R. G. MACDONALD, President of the Public Works Accounts Committee.

Allahabad, 29th Dec., 1888.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL £1,852,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... 376,412

(EXCLUDING CAPITAL).

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the Head Office in Liverpool, we have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

We are prepared to accept Fire Risks on the most favourable terms from THIS DAY.

For terms, &c., Insurers are requested to apply at the INSURANCE DEPARTMENT of our Office.

B. & A. HORMARJEE, Agents, The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. Hormarjee House, Elphinstone Circle, 11th Dec., 1888.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge up to 12 noon on 4th February, 1889, for the Supply of Miscellaneous and Other Stores (more or less) to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April, 1889, up to the 31st March, 1890. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which Tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 10th to 29th January, 1889, between 10 a.m. and 4 p. m., and on Saturdays till 1 p.m.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of One Rupee per set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock on Monday, the 4th February, 1889. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—All further particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned.

C. E. JERVOIS, Captain R. A., Ordnance Officer in charge.

Bombay Arsenal, 4th January, 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 500 tons of MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK LOGS. Delivery to be made at Bombay, after the inspection of the Timber by the Company's representative, at the Contractor's convenience before the end of June 1889.

Specifications and Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned on payment of a fee of Re. 1.

Sealed Covers, each superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Teak Timber" should reach the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, not later than the 31st January, 1889.

The Company do not undertake to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. P. WHITCOMBE, Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, S. M. R. Hubli, 2nd January, 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on MONDAY, the 7th January next, Tenders for the purchase of any quantity up to 2,000 tons of OLD IRON RAILS, double head section, of various lengths from 12 to 21 feet, now lying on the company's premises, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers (which must be made on the company's form to be obtained from the undersigned) must specify, the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot, or delivered by the company into Barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Wharf, also that the whole quantity tendered for, will be paid for and removed from the company's premises not later than the end of June next.

Payment must be made before delivery.

On notification of acceptance of Tender, the purchaser will be required to make at once, an advance payment of Rs. 5 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 2,500 as security for due fulfilment of the engagement, failing which this sum will be forfeited to the Company without the necessity of their having to prove any actual loss by the transaction.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th Dec., 1888.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE SECTION FROM JHANSI TO BHOPAL

Of this Railway will be opened for public Traffic of all descriptions on and from the 1st January, 1889.

From the same date the BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY will be worked as part of the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY system.

Through Passenger trains over the Indian Midland Railway will be run daily between Harsi on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and Cawnpore on the East Indian Railway.

The Local mixed trains between Jhansi and Cawnpore will be continued. The Local Trains between Harsi and Hoshungabad Station will not be run after the 31st inst.

Time and Fare notices, also a book of General Rules and Rates for the Conveyance of Passengers Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., with the Goods tariff containing the classification of goods will be published shortly.

A. C. CREGEEN, Agent and Chief Engineer.

Jhansi, 24th December, 1888.

OPINIONS

of eminent professional men in favour of Phrenology will be sent on receipt of an anna postage stamp.

THE following is a copy of a few of Mr. Mann's testimonials:—

Mr. Mann, the great phrenologist, has examined our head, and given a most accurate description of our character and talents. We think him a practical phrenologist of a high order, and recommend parents to consult him as to trades and professions for their sons.—"Bedford Observer," June 3rd, 1883.

It gives us pleasure to state that Phrenology is a science of great practical utility, and that Mr. John Mann is qualified to guide people by its light. Such as doubt should investigate the matter.—"Canterbury Medical Journal," Aug 9th, 1883.

Mr. John Mann is a skilful practical phrenologist, and gives much valuable advice. He has convinced us of the financial value of Phrenology both to parents and sons as well as its utility in the choice of a life-companion. The science is, however, useful in many other ways.—"Bath Kernel," Nov. 13, 1883.

The examination of one's own head at the cost of Re. 1 will convince him of the truth of Phrenology; whilst a little conversation with Mr. Mann will reveal the financial utility of the Science.

S. BENJAMIN, Secretary.

15, Apollo Road, Fort.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

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No Chemicals! No Liquids!
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Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
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IT IS NO BLEND but a Pure Whisky, warranted 5 years in bulk and free from fusel oil. Not a Whisky for the Million but for those able to pay a Fair Price for a Pure and Perfect Whisky. Rs. 26 per dozen.

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LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS HEARTS and DARTS TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE-SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected

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TOLLEY'S NEW
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D. B. GUNS of Latest Pattern and Best Finish. Rs. 200, 255, 400, 480.

HENRY'S 2nd Hand Almost New.
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JUST UNPACKED three new circular-fronted English roomy BROUGHAMS, one with side lights, by Watson of Lowestaft.

One new English cance-shaped LANDAU, with patent hood, suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by Lewis of Salisbury.

One new splendid noiseless, varnish color English DOG-CART, with patent wheels and cordroy lining, suitable for a big Arab or Waler.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, World of Wonders, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 5th :—Clyde (s), from Shanghai ; and Madura (s), Calcutta. Yesterday :—Kovni (s), from Hull ; Fatai Iselamo, Damaun ; and Sierra Parima, Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 5th :—Hindoo (s), for Cutch Mandvie ; Queen Victoria (s), Havre ; and Thisbe (s), Trieste.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Queen Victoria left the dock on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Gwalior and Clyde entered the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office at 1·30 p.m. to-day.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY have sent us copies of their calendar and blotting book for the new year.

FATAL TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—The old woman, Dewbai, who, on Thursday evening last was accidentally knocked down and run over by a tram car near the tramway terminus at Grant Road, whereby she sustained a fracture to her right leg, died from the effects of the injury on Friday. An inquest was held by the coroner on the body of the deceased subsequently, when a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE ALLEGED CASE OF POISONING.—The adjourned inquest was resumed by the coroner on Saturday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital into the circumstances connected with the death of Kona Mona Shaik Meera Rauter. Mr. C. Esdon, the house surgeon of the G. T. Hospital, who made a *post-mortem* examination on the body of the deceased, was of opinion that the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

MASSED BANDS AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The combined bands (100 performers) will play the following programme of music this evening at 5-45 o'clock :—

March	La Conyonidel Soldats	Repazzali.
Selection	The Old Guard	Planquette.
Polka (cornet Solo)	The Village Festival	Clement.
Selection	La Regina di Golconda	Donizzetti.
Valse	Love's Dreamland	Roeder.
Galop	In's Centrum	Stasny.

A GOVERNMENT HOUSE OFFICIAL.—On the 17th ult. Mr. P. S. Lopes, Superintendent of Government House, retired from the service on a well earned pension after 27 years' of service. His Excellency Lord Reay took leave of Mr. Lopes in a special manner, assembling in the Palace all his household on the occasion and in a long speech eulogising the faithful services of the retiring gentleman. In conclusion, His Excellency called for three cheers for Mr. Lopes, and presented him with a tea set of Kutch silver work. Mr. Lopes has been succeeded in the responsible post by Mr. M. M. de Souza.—*Anglo-Lusitano.*

THE TELEGRAPH BALL.—The members of the Government Telegraph Service gave their annual subscription dance last Friday. As was expected, it was very largely attended and passed off most successfully. The interior of the Town Hall was very tastefully decorated with flags of all nationalities, bunting, and foliage. The temperature of the room would have been much cooler, however, if the flags had not been used so profusely in draping the doorways, and thus allowed the circulation of a current of cool air in the room. The heat was, however, quite forgotten in the enjoyment of the well-selected programme of dances. Mr. J. Quinn was honorary secretary for the dance, and spared no pains to make it a thorough success. Messrs. A. Pitcher, R. Black, and K. W. King acted as masters of ceremonies, and they were by no means found wanting in their duties, as the arrangements for the carrying out of the programme were most judicious and satisfactory.

"A TERROR TO THE NEIGHBOURHOOD."—At the Police Court on Saturday before Mr. Cooper, Abdool Moosa, a noted bad character, was charged with being drunk and disorderly and with assaulting several persons. Mr. D'Souza prosecuted on behalf of Hajee Chottee, one of the complainants. It appeared from the evidence of the witnesses that the accused was a terror to the neighbourhood of Chuckla, in the native town, being in the habit of extorting money from the residents of the locality and committing as much mischief as he could while drunk. On Friday night he got drunk, and with a boon companion visited several shops, where he assaulted the people he met, overturned the baskets of the hawkers sitting on the roadside, and finished up by severely assaulting a caste-fellow with whom he had previously quarrelled. A policeman eventually arrested the prisoner, whom he had great difficulty in detaining. His Worship fined the prisoner Rs. 50, in default 22 days' hard labour, and also bound him over in the sum of Rs. 200 to keep the peace towards the complainant for one year.

THEFT FROM THE DOCK.—On Saturday at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Cooper a Goanese named Joseph Cabral, an assistant shed master in the Prince's Dock, was charged by Inspector Lee Smith with stealing two bottles of lucca-oil and one bottle of castor-oil, the property of the Port Trust. It appeared from the evidence that Cabral had broken open a case which had been landed and stowed in one of the sheds over which he was in charge, and had taken the bottles of oil out. These he secreted about himself and then went about doing his work as usual. Cabral, however, had been seen, and the matter was reported to his superior, who sent for him, and found the bottles with him. Cabral then admitted that he had taken the bottles from a case and asked to be forgiven. In defence he said he had been tempted, and had given way to the temptation. He begged his worship to consider his previous good conduct, as he had been five years in the Dock and before that ten years in the customs. Mr. Rean, the Assistant Dock Superintendent, bore testimony to Cabral's good conduct while in the Dock. The Magistrate, in dealing with the case, said the offence was a very serious one, but he was willing to take Cabral's previous good conduct into consideration. His worship passed a sentence of two months' hard labour, remarking that but for the good character Cabral had hitherto borne he would have sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE "WORLD OF WONDERS."—Mr. Wash Norton's "World of Wonders" Company, which has been drawing very good audiences during the few weeks of its stay at the Novelty Theatre, terminates the engagement there with this week. On Saturday evening quite a new programme was introduced, the songs in the Negro minstrel entertainment, which constitutes the first part of the programme, being all fresh, many new jokes being also given, to the evident amusement of the audience. It must be admitted, however, the services of Miss Marie Valeska, who is unfortunately suffering from a sprained foot, sustained upon the stage on Friday evening, were very much missed, although another young lady, whose name did not appear on the programme, made a very fair substitute. It certainly is to be hoped that Miss Valeska may speedily recover from her accident and that she may be able, before leaving Bombay, to appear again before the audience which she has already entertained so well. One of the chief features of the new programme was the performance of Ahmed Ali Bey which was quite of a different character from that of the dark cabinet. Instead of appearing in the character of an Egyptian magician he came on the stage in ordinary English evening costume, and gave some specimens of modern magic, which were remarkably well managed, and he afforded additional amusement by showing how some of the tricks were done, although even with the explanations made it is a question if any in the audience could have gone home and repeated the tricks themselves. The Harvey Brothers appeared, instead of as burnt cork negroes or burlesque musicians, as comic Irishmen and kept the audience in fits of laughter. Miss Violet Brandon was charming as usual in a serio-comic song and dance, and Mr. Albert Linton showed his versatility alike as musician and lightning sketch artist. "Black and White," an absurd but most mirth-provoking sketch, brought the show to a merry termination. It may be added that Mr. and Mrs. Wash Norton and their company, accompanied by several friends, enjoyed a trip to the Elephanta Caves yesterday afternoon.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out ; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

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"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, and Debility. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY IRRIGATION REPORT.

THE Review and the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Deccan and Gujarat for 1887-88 is issued :—

It appears that no additions were made to the number of works in operation during the year. The list has been re-arranged and now includes in all 35 projects of which 23 are entirely new projects undertaken within the last 25 years : 6 are restorations of old works: 5 are improvements to old tanks, and the remaining work is a storage tank to supplement the supply to an old irrigation system which has been further improved by extensions of branches and otherwise. The gross area under command of these 35 works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, is shown in Statement IV. E as 911,129 acres of which 480,028 acres are shown as the net area irrigable at present, as compared with 456 816 acres in 1886-87. The outlay includes that on the Chankapur and Maladevi Tanks, and on the 2nd section of the Gokak Canal, which are still in abeyance, and that on the Parsul Tank a small storage scheme in progress, and as such not included in the list of projects in operation, referred to in para. 1. The total shows an increase in area irrigated of 5,629 acres, and in total revenue of Rs. 15,689. The working expenses shew a decrease of Rs. 64,544, and the net revenue an increase of Rs. 80,233.

The most important feature in this comparison is the decrease in working expenses which amounts to 13 per cent. Two-thirds of the decrease is thus due to reduction in establishment charges which effected a saving of Rs. 42,355, but to shew correctly the extent of economies under this head affecting the finances of the works now under consideration, the debits to Capital should also be taken into account ; these amounted to Rs. 1,16,213, as compared with Rs. 1,53,143 in the previous year, shewing a reduction of Rs. 36,930 and raising the total saving in establishment charges to Rs. 79,284. This is due to the amalgamation of duties and reductions effected under the orders of Government, issued in August and September 1887 which were thus in operation for only a part of the year, so that still further reductions may be anticipated in the figures for the current year, which should have an important effect in improving the financial results of the works.

Taking all Class I. works together, there was an increase in area irrigated as compared with the previous year of 3,559 acres. The average rainfall was 26·35 inches, as compared with 28·81 inches in the previous year. The increase in area was principally on the Mhaswad Tank (2,517 acres) and Nira Canal (1,066 inches), both Protective works. The revenue *assessment* during the year show an increase of Rs. 46,037 and the realizations an increase of Rs. 8,977, as compared with 1886-87. The increase in assessments amounts to 15 per cent.

The working expenses show an increase of Rs. 4,963 or 2 per cent, as compared with the previous years. Details have already been given (para. 6). The explanation given in para. 10 of the Chief Engineer's report furnishes satisfactory reasons for this increase.

The unrealized balance of direct revenue at the close of the year was Rs. 29,851, as compared with Rs. 23,739 at the close of 1886-87. The outstandings are principally on the Mutha Canals (Rs. 16,775) and Krishna Canal (Rs. 7.219), and the attention of the Collectors of Poona and Satara respectively should be drawn to the matter.

The principal crop irrigated was wheat, 9,122 acres, or slightly less than in the previous year. Sugarcane shows a considerable increase, namely 7,032 acres, as compared with 5,230 acres in 1886-87. Rice too shows a steady improvement in area the figures for five years being—1883-84, 1,618 ; acres; 1884-85, 2,304 ; 1885-86, 3,166 ; 1886-87, 4,294 ; 1887-88, 5,811 ; This crop is irrigated principally in the two works in Gujarat, the Hathmati Canal and Khari Cut. There was an increase in the area of bajri irrigated, 4,021 acres, as compared with 2,976 acres in 1886-87. The estimated value of the crops irrigated is shown at Rs. 29,16,633.

Water was given free for an area of 1, 229 acres on the Mhaswad Tank, owing to the recent opening of the works.

The net revenue shows a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of Rs. 2,232, due principally to the outlay on special repairs to the Krishna Canal, which work shows in consequence a deficit of Rs. 2,223 instead of a credit of Rs. 8,965 as in 1886-87. The principal work of this class, the Mutha Canals, shows satisfactory improvement, the net revenue each year for the past four years having been—1884-85, 66,349 ; 1885-86, 83,181 ; 1886-87, 1,07,329 ; 1887-88, 1,21,827. Under Protective Works the several projects in operation have not had time to develope, and the year's operations show a deficit of Rs. 20,441, and the total amount at charge in the interest account was thereby increased at the end of last year to Rs. 14,10,109.

Part II. of the report dealing with Class II works, those for which only Revenue Accounts are kept, is meagre and affords little information. The figures of outlay from contribution and Patphala funds are not shown, nor is the decrease in expenditure on repairs commented upon. As shown in para. 6 that decrease amounted to 24,888 of which Rs, 3,072 was in Khandesh and Rs. 9054 in Belgaum and Dharwar—districts not affected by the orders amalgamating. Irrigation and Public Works charges. In Ahmedabad, on the other hand, where the charges have been amalgamated, the outlay was larger than in the previous year, while in Kaira and Surat it was less. Attention should again be drawn to the special instructions to Superintending Engineers to see that the maintenance of works of irrigation is as carefully supervised as formerly, and that there is no sacrifice of efficiency.

The most satisfactory features of the year's operations are — The increase of 8 per cent. in area irrigated by Class I. works. — The increase of 15 per cent. in the assessed revenue from works of that class, as compared with 7 per cent in the previous year. — The reduction in the establishment charges from Rs. 352 765 to Rs. 2, 73, 481, or by 22 per cent.

THE PENSIONERS' *FETE*.

THE annual *fete* to the pensioners in Bombay was held on Saturday afternoon in the Town Hall. As in former years, the military authorities had made every arrangement to give the pensioners a good treat on this occasion, which is one always looked forward to by the old people and their children. The *fete* is annually held and, we believe, given by subscription, the public, especially the military public, subscribing handsomely towards it. In a treat which has to embrace such a number of generations from the old pensioner, who only wants his beer and pipe and an oppurtunity of fighting his old battles again, to the little grandchild or great-grandchild who is only pleased with a toy, it will be admitted the organizers of the affair have no little trouble in attempting to please all and make the occaison one which is looked forward to for half the year and remembered the rest. Therefore every praise is due to the District Staff Office, especially Captain G. Roupell, for the admirable arrangements which enabled one and all to enjoy the *fete* in the way they seemed to do. Early in the afternoon there were sports for the children, for whom there were small monetary prizes, and then with their mothers, grandmothers, and great-grandmothers the little ones sat down to a substantial tea, which was served in the Town Hall. After tea two large Christmas trees were stripped again for the children, who then dispersed, played about in the large Hall, which was by this time filled with visitors, who included friends and relations of those who were being thus *feted*. It was rather late when the last toy had been given away, and by means of the band of the 4th Bombay Rifles, which was stationed in the Hall, visitors seized the opportunity and indulged in dancing till about ten o'clock. However, while the dancing was going on in the Hall, a banquet was being done ample justice to in the Durbar room, where covers were laid for fifty-two pensioners, some of whom had been in the country pretty nearly half a century. The veteran, Mr. Lauder, again had the task of providing the good things, which were so much appreciated. As on former occasions, though little given to much speech-making, there were several toasts given, and that of the "Donors" was very warmly received. The proceedings terminated with the dance, and by half-past ten the *fete* was over.

IN June last, says the *Englishman*, two natives left Calcutta for Demerara, and some months later they found themselves, through some mistake, in Denmark. They got all right as far as London, and had, it seems, some luggage, which was marked with the letter "D" for Demerara. Owing to this, it is believed, the mistake occurred. The men could speak no language but their own, and the sailors they encountered in London has presumably to guess at their destination. But it must be left to those skilled in mariners' logic to say why the letter "D" should have been held to mean Denmark any more than Dixie's Land or Dahomey. When the men were discovered in Copenhagen they had no money, and were in an utterly helpless predicament. The English residents, however, sent them to Leith, and on their arrival a small subscription was got up for them in Edinburgh, so that they were enabled to proceed from Glasgow to Demerara, and still have a little money over. Now that the emigration traffic is attracting so much attention, it would be interesting to know at what point the men went wrong.

THE TRIPLE MURDER AT DADUR.

THE trial of Narayen Nanu on charges of committing the murders of Ruttonbai, a Parsee lady, her grandson, Aspandiarjee, and her daughter, Bannoobai, on the 18th October last, in a bungalow at Dadur, was resumed before Mr. Ryan at the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday last. Mr. Frere, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was undefended.

Balloo Rannoo, a policeman doing duty in the G Division, said that on the 18th October last, at about 5-30 p.m., he was on duty at the Dadur chowkey. His comrade, Govind Dhurmajee, was with him at the time. In consequence of certain information given by Ruttonbai, woman, and a Parsee, witness went to a bungalow in Lady Jamsetjee Road. The lady took him to a cookroom at the back of the house, where he saw two dead bodies lying on the floor. One was that of a woman and the other that of a boy. Witness remained at the bungalow, and sent one Dhondu to give information to Inspector Grennan, who came in about ten minutes. The bodies had meanwhile remained untouched. No other Parsee lady came before Mr. Grennan's arrival. Witness saw a third dead body after Mr. Grennan came.

Inspector Grennan, acting Superintendent of Police, remembered going to a bungalow in Lady Jamsetjee Road, Dadur, in consequence of information received at 5-45 p.m. on the 18th October last. On going to the back of the house, he found there a number of persons, among whom was one Nusserwanjee, an Abkari inspector, Ruttonbai, woman, and Veerbaijee and Sherinbai, the two daughters of the deceased, all of whom were in a state of great excitement. Some were standing in the verandah and some in the centre room. The bodies of Ruttonbai and Aspandiarjee were lying close together. Witness was taken to another room, where he saw the body of Bannoobai lying on the floor with her head in a pool of blood, with her face towards the door, and her right leg under her left leg. Witness saw a mark of blood upon a box in the room. There were several boxes and cupboards there. The mark of blood on the box was a large smear, as if it had been dragged down. The top of the box was smeared with blood. The two boxes and cupboards had been smashed open, and portions of the contents were lying about the room. Near the cookroom Ruttonbai and Aspandiarjee were both lying in a pool of blood with their feet towards each other. The head of Ruttonbai pointed to the compound door of the cook-room. The body was lying straight down, about 2½ feet from the compound door. Witness found preparations for the noon-day meal. There was a quantity of *khichree* on the fire, partly cooked food, and some ingredients of curry stuff. On leaving the cook-room by the back verandah witness found a number of brass vessels, some of them partially cleaned and others dirty ; while the iron pestle (produced in court), smeared with blood and with human hair adhering to the butt end, was found lying there. Inspector Dillon arrived about half an hour afterwards. The members of the family told witness that their servant was missing, and the prisoner was not present in the house when witness went there. Witness then went upstairs to the centre room of the first floor, and saw the cupboards and a box in the position shown on the plan before the court, while he found the trunk lying in the centre room. It had been removed from its stand. The boxes and trunk had all been broken open, and a portion of their contents was lying about. Witness found in the room the two tin boxes (produced in court) and two bunches of keys lying on a charpoy upstairs, of which he took charge. The next morning the pickaxe (produced in court) was pointed out to witness by Inspector Cobb, as it was lying in a corner. On the previous occasion, the 18th, owing to the confusion which prevailed, it was impossible to make a full search of the premises. They were subsequently taken charge of by the police. Witness was not present when a servant named Rama was brought up ; but he was present when the prisoner was confronted with deceased's family. Inspectors Dillon and Cobb were present. Prisoners denied having ever been in the service of the family. Witness went with Inspector Cobb on the 22nd October to the house of witness Narayen Witto, where some of the property (specifies them) were found. On another occasion, in consequence of information given by the prisoner, witness and others went to a spot pointed out by the prisoner in front of Sir Jamsetjee's "Mazagon Castle," where, in the ditch by the roadside, they found three cornelian beads corresponding with those found in the house of Narayen Witto. Witness had made inquiries with regard to a man named Balloo Rama, a barber, who was brought to witness on the morning of the 24th October last. (Identifies him in court.) Witness was present on the morning of the 21st October with Inspectors Dillon and Cobb, the accused, and others in Bannoobai's room, when prisoner made certain statements, in which was pointed out by prisoner, and they discovered a quantity of congealed blood under the box, which they had not been able to discover before. It was discovered only in consequence of the prisoner's statement.

Dr. Isidore Bernadotte Lyon said : I am a Brigade Surgeon in the Bombay Medical Department and Chemical Analyser to Government. On the 19th October last I received from Mr. Inspector Dillon, of the Bombay Police, a pickaxe and an iron instrument, said to be a pestle. I examined these articles. On the iron head of the pickaxe near the handle I found to be present stains of the blood of an animal belonging to the class mammalia. I also found the flat surface at the thicker end of the iron instrument or pestle to be stained with the blood of an animal belonging to the class mammalia ; and adhering to the pestle, at this place, I found a hair identical in appearance with a human hair. I returned these two articles, viz., the pickaxe and the iron pestle, to Mr. Inspector Dillon on the 11th December last. I sealed the pickaxe and the iron pestle with my seal and now identify them.

Dr. Sidney Smith said : I am Surgeon to the Coroner and Police Surgeon and live at Mazagon. On the 19th October last viewed the bodies of the deceased Ruttonbai, Bannoobai, and Aspandiarjee with the Coroner's jury, in a house at Lower Mahim, and immediately afterwards made an antopsy of the bodies. 1st, Ruttonbai, about 62 or 63 years of age. There were two scalp wounds about an inch and a quarter long, joining one another at nearly right angles, exposing the bone, which was fractured. This was over the right ear. There was another scalp wound about an inch and a quarter long exposing the fractured bone. This was towards the centre or crown of the head. There was another scalp wound about two inches long on the forehead, exposing the bone. Another scalp wound was on the back of the head towards the left side. It was two inches long, exposing the fractured bone. On removing the scalp much blood was found suffused between it and the skull, and on removing the fractured portions of bone, much blood was found between the skull and membrane of the brain. The skull was most extensively fractured on the top of the head over the forehead, backwards over the occipat, and on the right side through the parietal and temporal bones. All the internal organs of the body were healthy. 2nd, Bannoobai, aged about 28 years. There was a bruise on the right forearm. There was an abrasion on the right knee-cap. The corner of the mouth on the right side was deeply torn ; and four teeth behind were loose. There was a wound under the right eye about an inch long. There were two scalp wounds joined at almost right angles on the right side of the head ; they were each 2½ inches long, exposing the bone, which was extensively fractured. There was a scalp wound on the top of the head 1½ inches long, exposing the bone. There was much blood effused between the scalp and the bone, and on removing the fractured portions of the skull there was a considerable quantity of blood effused between the skull and the membranes of the brain. The skull was fractured from the right ear to the crown of the head. All the internal organs of the body were healthy. 3rd, Aspandiarjee, aged about five years. The face and hands were covered with coagulated blood, intermixed with what appeared to be wood ashes from a fire place near the spot. There was a wound over the bridge of the nose, about ¾ of an inch long, and the nasal bones beneath were fractured. There was a wound about 1½ inches long on the top of the forehead. There was a scalp wound on the back of the head about an inch long, exposing the fractured bone. On removing the scalp much blood was found effused between it and the skull, and on removing the skull much blood was seen effused between it and the membranes of the brain. The fracture of the skull was starred, running in three directions upwards towards the centre of the head, backwards towards the occiput, and a short length of fracture towards the left side. All the internal organs of the body were healthy. From the *post-mortem* appearances, I am of opinion that Ruttonbai, woman, Bannoobai, woman, and Aspandiarjee, boy, died from fractures of the skull. The wounds I have described must have been inflicted with great violence, and death must have followed very quickly. The pestle, now shown to me, could have inflicted the wounds I have described.

Inspector Cobb, doing duty in the Mazagon section, said that at about 7 p.m. on the 18th October last, in consequence of information received, he went to a bungalow in Lady Jamsetjee Road, Dadur. He found there Inspector Dillon and other policemen. He saw the dead bodies of Ruttonbai, Bannoobai, and Aspandiarjee, and the boxes and the cupboards in the upper room, which had been smashed in. The prisoner was not there. In consequence of information received, witness arrested Rama Succaram, and took him to the bungalow at Dadur, but the family did not identify him. On the morning of the 19th October, witness found the pickaxe (produced) standing in a corner in the back verandah. It was stained with blood. He handed it to Inspector Grennan. The witness Dhunajee was brought to Mr. Cobb on the night of the 19th October ; at and he afterwards searched for the prisoner. The next day, about 4 p.m., the prisoner was brought to witness by a policeman near the Victoria Gardens. He was taken by him and Mr. Grennan and Inspector Dillon to the house in Dadur Road, and witness heard the statement made by him. Prisoner was identified by the relatives of the deceased. Witness took charge of the clothes which the prisoner then had on. He was afterwards identified by the witness Rama Succaram. Above 11 p.m. on the 20th October last the witnesses Narayen and Vishnu, goldsmith, were brought to the Byculla office by Tattia Jemadar. Prisoner was confronted with these men, and both made statements, in consequence of which witness and other police officers went to the house of Narayen in Dhakjee Purbhoo's cart, near Gorupdeo. Narayen produced the articles before the court, which were handed to the Khan Saheb and by him to the witness. Next morning, at about 8 o'clock, witness and other police officers took the prisoner to the house at Dadur, where the prisoner made a statement, and he afterwards took them to the room of Bannoobai, and pointing to a box he made another statement. The box was then pulled out, and witness noticed a circular patch of congealed blood on the floor under the box and some blood on the back of the box, which had not been observed before. The property found with the goldsmith was shown to the family and recognised by them. About 10 a. m. on the 22nd October, the prisoner made another statement to witness, in consequence of which witness and others went to the house of the goldsmith, and in his shop they found six cornelian beads and two pieces of brass, which latter appeared to be fastenings of the tin boxes before the Court. Prisoner then made a further statement and took them to a spot near Mazagon Castle, where, in a ditch, some more cornelian beads were found, which corresponded with those found in the shop of the goldsmith.

Tattia Luxmon, police jemadar, detective branch, said he was engaged in making inquiries into this case. He was present at the Byculla police station on the evening of the 20th October last, when prisoner made a statement, in consequence of which witness went to Dhakjee Purbhoo's cart, Gorupdeo, and took the witnesses Narayen and Vishnu to the Byculla police office. He placed two policemen in charge of the premises.

Shaik Enoos Shaik Ahmed, police havildar, was on the 20th October last on duty on the Mount Road, and in consequence of information received, went to an oart in the compound of Dr. Rozario's bungalow. He there arrested the prisoner and took him to Mr. Cobb.

The prisoner did not ask questions of any of the witnesses.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner, although warned by the magistrate, then made the following statement : It is true that I was in their employ. When I went there to get employment, they called me in. I was made to stand on the verandah. Sherinbai went in, telling me that she would call the old lady. The old lady asked me as to where I was employed, and I told her that I had been employed at the house of Mr. David Sassoon. She afterwards asked me if I ever was in the employ of a Parsee. She asked me if I was acquainted with the work in the house of a Parsee. I said I was. She asked me what wages I got in the house of Mr. David Sassoon. I told her that I received Rs. 8 a month. She offered Rs. 4 per month. I told her that I would serve her if she paid me Rs. 6 per month. The last offer she made to me was Rs. 5 for the first month and Rs. 6 for the following months. I accepted the offer. She asked me where I was living, and I told her that I lived at Dhobie Ghats in the direction of Tarwady. She asked me the name of the Parsee in whose employ I had been. I told her that I was in the employ of Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Batliwalla. She asked me what work I did there, and I told her that I served as mallee ; that he lived at Mazagon ; and that I was in his employ as a substitute for about fifteen days. She told me to commence service on the following day. About 10 o'clock the following morning I went to the place, and I served there about ten or twelve days. I went to the house about 6 a.m. and went home about 7 p. m. On the Dussera day I left her service. On that day I found a common string under the cupboard and other ornaments in the cupboard. I put the ornaments in my pocket, and then went to the old lady and asked for eight annas. She told Sherinbai to give me two annas. I went home afterwards and did not go to serve the old lady I came to know about it. I then went to the house of my brother, where I was asked to take my seat. Sepoys then came up and instituted inquiries regarding me. They asked me what my name was. I said it was Narayen. They took me as far as the Victoria Gardens, where a saheb's carriage came up. I was made to sit in that carriage and was driven to Mahim. A saheb and a sepoy who were there asked me if I had committed the murder. I said I knew nothing about it. When I was taken inside the house I was recognised by the Parsees as the person who was serving in the house. Many people asked me if I had committed the murder. I got confused and said I did serve there. I was then searched and my clothes were taken from me. I was taken to the police station. I did not commit the offence, and know nothing whatever of the charges laid against me. I know nothing of the murder.

The prisoner was then formally committed to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

BENGAL.

WEDDING AT BANKURA.—The beautiful house of Mr. Graham Taylor, Magistrate of Bankura, was the scene of great festivities on the 20th ultimo, the occasion of the marriage of Miss A. Helen Beresford, younger daughter of the late Mr. Henry Beresford, B.C.S., and sister of the Rev. Gilbert Beresford, with Mr. George Broadfoot Havelock, Superintendent of Police at Bankura, youngest son of General Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B., of Lucknow fame, and only brother of Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, V.C., M.P. The bride wore a lovely dress, train and bodice of white satin, over old white point lace, with orange blossoms and long tulle veil the full length of the train. She carried a lovely bouquet of white roses, the gift of Mrs. Scales. A little page, Master Wilson, decorated in goblin blue, and two bridesmaids, the daughters of Mr. Taylor, dressed in white Pongee silks, with long tulle veils and white chrysanthemums, accompanied her to to the altar. After the ceremony the guests repaired to a magnificent tent which had been lent by a neighbouring Raja, and the bridal cake was cut with the bridegroom's sword by the bride.—*Englishman.*

THE *Calcutta Gazette*.—Dr. A. J. Smith is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Bench at Kurseong, in the district of Darjeeling, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class. The Lieutenant-Governor empowers Baboo Sukumar Halder, Officiating Deputy Magistrate, Beerbhoom, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language. Mr. B. G. Geidt, Joint-Magistrate, Patna, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Mr. E. F. Growse, Officiating Joint-Magistrate, Shahabad, is vested with powers under sections 110 and 133 of Act X of 1882. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. James Campbell of his appointment as Honorary Magistrate of the Hazaribagh. Bench. Baboo Gopi Krishna Lall, Sub-Deputy Collector, Godda, Southal Purgunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class. Baboo Bhupati Chakravarti, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Singbhoom, is vested with the powers of a Munsif in that district. Grant of leave to Munsif.—Baboo Jagadiswar Gupta, First Munsif of Kooshtea, in the district of Nuddea, is allowed leave for one month. Public Works Department.—Mr. C. A. Mills, Inspector of Local Works, in the Chittagong Division, is appointed to hold charge of the Chittagong Hill Tracts division. Rai Madhub Chunder Roy Bahadur, Inspector of Local Works in the Dacca Division, is appointed to officiate as Inspector of Local Works in the Chittagong Division, in addition to his own duties. Mr. H. Lindquist is appointed to be Deputy Shipping Master of Calcutta, vice Mr. J. C. Hunton.

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THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE third meeting of this Congress was held in Lahore on the 27th December and three following days. It was attended by 247 members as well as some hundreds of visitors, and was an unprecedented success. Not only was the meeting much better attended than the two preceding ones—the first at Aligarh in 1886 having only enrolled 46 members, and the second at Lucknow 120—but great enthusiasm prevailed throughout, the business was done in a most methodical manner.

The meetings of the Congress commenced on Thursday, December 27th, and were held in the durbar tent of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, which was very kindly lent by Sir James Lyall for the purpose. The first meeting was confined to members and was devoted to the President's speech, to the passing of rules of discussion and to selection of resolutions for debate. Sirdar Mahomed Hyat Khan, C.S.I., District Judge of Guzrat, was selected as President. The President, having taken the chair, spoke as follows :—"In the name of God, the most merciful and gracious." Sir Syed Ahmed, Khan Bahadur, and other gentlemen,—After thanking God the Omnipotent, and the Father of his creatures, we have first to thank our Queen-Empress (cheers) and the British Government, under the shadow of whose benign Empire, on which the sun never sets, we enjoy peace and tranquillity, and under which so many learned men and other gentlemen have been enabled to come from such distant parts of India to the capital of the Punjab to confer together on the education of their backward and helpless nation. (Cheers.) This is not, however, the occasion for recounting the blessings which the Mahomedans in particular, and my dear fellow-countrymen in general, have derived from the British rule.

"Gentlemen, I have to thank you for the honour you have done me in electing me your President. I have also, on behalf of the Anjuman Islamia, to thank those gentlemen who have come from a long distance to join this Congress, although they need no thanks, as they have all come to render service to their nation. I should be very ungrateful also if I did not, on behalf of the whole nation, thank the Hon'ble Sir Syed Ahmed, Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., for the magnificent services which he has rendered the nation. Like the Messiah, he has rescued the boat of the followers of his ancestors from the storm of ignorance in which it was sinking, and I have not sufficient words in which to thank him. And not only do those present at the meeting thank him, but all those who say the creed of Islam in every part of India will ever remain grateful to him. I have also to thank Mr. Joseph Beck and his son, who take an interest in the pitiful condition of our nation, for coming to attend this Congress. Mahomedan education has been for a long time on the decline, and Mahomedans have hitherto derived very little benefit from the means offered by Government for education. We have but few representatives of our old Eastern learning, and high education has disappeared from Mahomedans. The condition of our religious learning is still worse. Our old institutions used to turn out annually a large number of learned men, but we have now not even a trace of them. The number of Hafizes of the Koran is daily decreasing, and this is a cause of the degradation of our community. As this meeting of the Mahomedan Educational Congress is being held in the capital of the Punjab, I think it well to review the state of Mahomedan education in our Province. The population of the Punjab is 19,000,000, out of which 9,800,000 are Mahomedans and 9,200,000 belong to other races. In the year 1887-88 there were 66 Mahomedans reading in Colleges and 230 Hindus and Sikhs. In the Medical College there were only 11 Mahomedans and 37 Hindus and Sikhs. Thus only one fourth of the students in the Arts Colleges and Medical College are Mahomedans. In the Province there are 600,000 more Mahomedans than people of other races. You can therefore see, gentlemen, into what a degraded state our nation has fallen. In lower education also the condition of Mahomedan education compared with that of other communities is not good. In primary training schools there are 46,051 as against 75,014 of other races, so that in lower education we have only half the proportion of other communities. In Anglo-Vernacular schools there are only 50 Mahomedans to 150 Hindus and Sikhs.

"In the old state of the Mahomedans in every village were to be found men of learning, but now, if a search be made, it is difficult to find any who are equal to these men of olden times. It is not necessary for me to give in detail the reasons of this decline because they are well-known. There are some special reasons for the deficiency of the Punjab Mahomedans. In old times Punjab was the gate of India, and was the field of battles and political revolutions. Hence the inhabitants of this Province had less leisure than those of other Provinces for the pursuit of learning. Punjab this Province came under such a rule that there was not even a thought of education, and on this account the state of Mahomedan education became still worse. But now, thanks to God, we live under the shadow of such a Government that we have no fear either of the loss of peace or of any barrier being put in the way of our education, whether religious or secular. And the reason of our backward state is to be found only in our poverty and our neglect.

"In accordance with the policy of our benign Government, religious education is not given in Government schools, and consequently the religious education of the boys who read in those schools is altogether lost. I cannot help taking this occasion for expressing, on behalf of Mahomedans, their heartfelt gratitude to the Government of the Punjab, which has taken some steps to remove this deficiency. Our old schools have disappeared through our neglect. Everyone can appreciate the evil effects of this decline of religious education, and until we come together and concentrate our attention on providing the proper means neither our religious nor our wordly condition can be set right. For this reason we are collected here to-day.

"In conclusion, I pray God the merciful that He may give progress to Mahomedan education, and may make us firm in our loyalty to the Government. And, oh ! brothers, may the sailors of our nation, with the help of God, bring the vessel of our nation safe to the shore from the ocean of ignorance. Now in the holy name of God I declare the third meeting of the Mahomedan Educational Congress open." (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The meeting then decided what resolutions should be brought forward for discussion.

On Friday a lecture, lasting over two hours, was delivered by Moulvi Nazir Ahmed of Delhi on Mahomedan education. The lecture was so extremely able and brilliant that it would be unfair to the learned lecturer to give an inadequate account of it. The audience was moved from indulging in demonstrations of passionate grief, when the lecturer dwelt on the decline of education and knowledge of the Koran among Mahomedans, to frequent hilarius outbursts of laughter at the *bon mots* which were scattered throughout. The tone of the lecture was calculated to stimulate the Mahomedans to self-help in education, and to encourage in them friendly sentiments towards the British Government. At the close of the lecture the whole assembly drove off to the great mosque for the Friday prayers. A great crowd had collected, it being known throughout the city that Sir Syed Ahmed was going to attend prayers in the great mosque. The mosque is larger than the Jama Masjid at Delhi, though not in as good repair. Great enthusiasm prevailed. After prayers the Syed sat on the steps of the tank in the middle of the courtyard and was surrounded by a large crowd.

Saturday, 29th December, was devoted to discussion of the Resolutions. The following Resolutions were passed :—

(1.) That this Congress is of opinion that it is necessary to assist by means of *wazifas* poor Mahomedan students who have passed the Entrance Examination, and who are intelligent to continue their studies in any college they may like to join ; and also to assist intelligent and poor Mahomedan students who have passed the Middle Class Examination to read in zilla and other schools up to the Entrance Examination. And that Committees be appointed in the Punjab, in the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh, and in other Provinces, if need be, who should superintend this work, and that each Committee should present

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 5.

YESTERDAY'S London financial quotations through Reuter come quite unchanged from those of the previous day. Five lakhs more Telegraphic Transfers on Calcutta were placed by the Indian Council at 1s. 4 7-16d., thus showing an advance of 1-16d. on the rate obtained on Thursday. A further payment into the Bank of England, amounting to £350,000 is reported, making £550,000 in two days.

The Wheat Market was firm, but prices were quite unchanged for all the descriptions quoted. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,240,000 quarters, which is 180,000 quarters less than was upon the water last Friday. In Mincing Lane, Linseed was easier and Calcutta seed was 3d. per quarter lower to arrive by either route, but Bombay quality was unaltered in value. Rapeseed was dull and unchanged in price ; as also was Poppyseed.

Cotton in Liverpool was firm to the close yesterday ; Surats quiet. The day's Sales aggregated 12,000 bales, including 400 Surats. Spot prices were quite unchanged both for American and East Indian Cotton ; but Arrivals of the former were 1-64d. higher for March-May deliveries and 1-32d. up in all other positions. The Manchester Market had been firm.

Business in Liverpool, as elsewhere, was curtailed during the earlier portion of the week by the New Year holidays, but has latterly become more active than it was before Christmas. The sales for the week ending yesterday amounted to 42,000 bales, while the quantity taken by the trade and forwarded reached the considerable total of 108,000 bales. The Imports were 107,000 bales against 119,000 received in the preceding week. The total Stock had increased by 30,000 bales, and as it stood yesterday was heavier by 37,000 bales than at this time last year, though 68,000 bales lighter than in 1887, as shown by the figures which we give below.

The stock of Surats remained at 33,000 bales for comparison. In the total visible supply there had been an increase of 50,000 bales, while of East Indian Cotton there were 11,000 bales more in sight. The falling off in the total supply this season as compared with last, which a week ago was estimated at 193,000 bales, has now, as will be seen below, become only 130,000 bales, the deficiency in East Indian Cotton alone being still some 154,000 bales. Compared with 1886-87 the falling off now shown in the total figures is 290,000 bales and in East Indian 83,000 bales. The price of spot Mid-American Cotton was steady throughout the week at 5¾d. per lb., which is 5-16d. below the rate ruling at the same time last year, though 1-16d. higher than the price in 1887 ; but American arrivals advanced 3-32d. per lb. in all positions. Surats became dull latterly, and Broach and Oomras lost 1-16d. in value, which is not surprising, notwithstanding small available supplies, looking to the expected increased proportion of inferior cotton (owing to adverse climatic influences) in the present American crop likely to come into competition with East Indian Cotton.

The Liverpool Market closed firm this afternoon, the Sales having been large for Saturday, at 12,000 bales ; while the spot price of Mid-American advanced to 5 7-16d. and American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions. Surats were quiet and unchanged in value, having been taken to the extent of 500 bales. The day's Imports were 35,000 bales.

In New York the spot price yesterday was 1-16 cent higher, at 9 13-16 cents, while April Futures advanced 12 points, say to 9·97 cents, the Receipts at the U. S. Ports having been 22,000 bales. Prices were unaltered to-day on both lines ; the Receipts were 26,000 bales, compared with 23,000 bales last year and 20,000 bales in 1887. The past week's Receipts, it will be noticed, were considerably heavier than those for the corresponding week in both the preceding years, and reduce the falling off this season to 311,000 bales compared with 1887-88 and 90,000 bales as against 1886-87.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's, receipts	201,000	157,000	159,000
,, exports to U. K.	108,000	92,000	92,000
,, Continent....	55,000	46,000	95,000
,, exports to U. K. ,, ..	1,466,000	1,470,000	1,542,000
,, ,, Cont. ,, ..	1,032,000	1,108,000	950,000
,, Stock in the Ports.....	891,000	1,024,000	1,017,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 4th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	2,99 ,000	3,120,000	3,279,840
,, Surats.....	155,000	393,970	237,750

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	630,000	623,490	723,350
,, London.....	6,000	36,001	12,000
American Afloat	253,000	278,000	291,000
East Indian ,, ...	21,000	15,000	18,000
	907,000	952,490	1,043,350
Price of Mid-American	5¾d.	5 11-16d.	5 5-16d.
,, Good Fair Dhollera..	4¾d.	4 3-16d.	4d.
Difference.....	¾d.	1¼d.	1 5-16d.

Our market for the staple opened with a firm feeling this morning in sympathy with the telegraphic news from America, and dealers asked higher rates all round, but this was not conceded by buyers except in the cases of Bengals and Bhownugger, in which an advance of Rs. 1 per candy was established. There was a good demand for forward contracts in stapled Oomras and Dhollera, and out of the total of 13,000 bales reported to have been sold, all but some 2,500 bales were "Good" Barsee, for January to March delivery, at Rs. 209 ; "Fully Good" Bhownugger, for February to April, at Rs. 210 ; "Fully Good" Dhollera, for March-April, at Rs. 208 ; and a few hundred bales of Dharwar, for May delivery, at Rs. 206. The purchases of ready stuff consisted principally of Julgaum at Rs. 209 ; Pachora at Rs. 196½-98 ; Dhulia, at Rs. 196 ; Karanja, at Rs. 217 ; and Bengals, at Rs. 180-90, according to quality, the market closing steady at the decline.

WHEAT.—There has been no improvement in this market, and only a small business is reported, prices, however, remaining steady at our last quotations.

SEEDS also are neglected, and few transactions have transpired, but rates are quoted as before, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	6,809 bales.
Wheat.....	13,460 cwt.
Linseed.....	4,443 ,,
Gingelly	6,888 ,,
Groundnuts.....	1,639 ,,

FREIGHTS are steady, but with not much doing again. Business is reported for Hull, Feb.-March shipment, at 21s. 6d. to 22s. per ton ; and for Antwerp at 22s. 6d. with the option of shipping Cotton, or 22s. per ton wheat, for January shipment.

EXCHANGE opened at last evening's rates, and some forward Bills were placed thereat ; but Calcutta quotations come 1-32d. higher, and a firmer tone prevailed. Bank Telegraphic was taken to a small extent at 1s. 4 13-32d. and the rate might probably have been obtained for all this month ; but enquiry for remittance continues slack, and no business transpired ; the market closed steady at the following quotations :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 4 7-16d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic Transfer...	1s. 4 13-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-16d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ...	1s. 4 21-32d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ...	1·76d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet, and generally unchanged from yesterday's rates. 97 5-16 was quoted for Fours for cash and 97 7-16 for the February account ; and though 1-16 higher was named for a short time, the quotation receded again, and closed at 97 5-16 for Money, with 4½ per cents. nominally at 103¼.

SHARES.—There has been more activity in this market in Mill and Press shares, and we make the following changes in our list this evening :—Central India Mill shares are Rs. 15 higher, at Rs. 1 010 ; and Alliance, City of Bombay, Khandesh, and Khatao Mucunji are all Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 630, Rs. 1,045, Rs. 735, and Rs. 755 respectively. Hyderabad Deccan are Rs. 30 lower, at Rs. 730 ; Morarji Gokuldas and New Great Eastern, Rs. 10 down, at Rs. 1,580, and Rs. 765, respectively ; Bombay Cotton Manufacturing are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 415, Empress, at 720, Manockji Petit, at Rs. 1,230, and Ripon, at 1,130 ; Lackmidas Khimji are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 980. Fort Press Shares are Rs. 25 down, at Rs. 1,575 ; Apollo, East Indian, and Mercantile are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 275, Rs. 1,170, and Rs. 60, respectively. Khangaum Press shares are Rs. 15 higher, at Rs. 340. Bank of Bengal shares are Rs. 9 up, at Rs. 985 ; National Bank are Rs. 2 down at Rs. 136.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

BAKER—December 29, at Delhi, the wife of Thomas A H Baker, Assistant Station Master, E I Railway, of a son (prematurely) who survived his birth only six hours.

MARRIAGE.

COCKBURN—MUMFORD—On Christmas Day, at Christ Church, Lucknow, William Bruce Cockburn, to Katherine, daughter of E A Mumford, D S P, Barabunki.

DEATHS.

HAY—January 2, at 6, Hungerford Street, Calcutta, in her 88th year, Rebecca Parlane, youngest daughter of the late Duncan Parlane, Kerden, Stirlingshire, Scotland, and widow of Chisholm Hay, Calcutta.

O. & R. RAILWAY COMPANY—December 31, between Mogul Sarai and Saharunpur, at midnight, the Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company, after 21 years' existence. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A PASSENGER" should forward his complaint to the Traffic Manager of the Railway.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1889.

A QUESTION that was recently asked in the House of Commons by Mr. M'Laren brings into view some important considerations concerning the conditions under which medical provision for women is henceforth to be supplied in India. Mr. M'Laren's question has not been reported in the home papers, but we gather from Sir John Gorst's answer to it that he must have asked, amongst other things, if the Secretary of State were disposed to convert the probationary appointments in the Cama Hospital into continuous appointments. When these appointments were made in 1886 a limitation of five years was put upon their duration, and the Secretary of State, we infer from Sir John Gorst's answer, is not disposed to shorten the period of probation. But about half the term has now expired, and the time is not far distant when the Secretary of State will have to make up his mind as to the position which lady-doctors are henceforth to occupy in the hospital system of India. The position at present assigned to them is conspicuously unsatisfactory, not from the point of view of their own interest alone, but from the point of view of public interest. They are being used as factors in an experiment. For any assurance that has been formally given them, they may at the end of five years of their term of service receive the thanks of Government and an intimation that it has no further need of their most excellent services. We do not for a moment expect such a termination to their career in India. They are doing too good work to be in any real danger of being thus discarded. But there is at this moment no legal bar to such an ending to the good work that is being done in the Cama Hospital and elsewhere by a band of qualified and devoted English ladies ; and so long as this is the case, the career is closed against the competent recruits who shrink from coming out to India upon a merely equitable assurance that they will not be thrown out of an appointment as soon as they have established themselves in the country. The quality of their work certainly will not be pleaded in extenuation of the uncertainty with which the Government of India have thought fit to surround them. The later reports of Sir William Moore, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, have been summed up by Sir John Gorst in the general admission that they are "of a most satisfactory character as regards the services of the lady-doctors." If that is the deliberate opinion of Government, it is not too early to regard the experiment begun in 1886 as a success, or to infer that the time has come when the Government of India should come to a decision as to the organization of a regular medical service for women in India.

The conditions will soon be much more favourable for arriving at a conclusion upon the point than they have been hitherto. The recently announced resolution of the Government of India to consent to the work of medical women being reported upon by the Surgeon-General's Department and to appointments being made in consultation with that official have brought the experiment so closely under Government supervision and control that there will each year be smaller excuse for treating these ladies and their assistants as mere semi-official personages, known to the Government, but not entitled to the advantages which attach to the status of Government servants. The excuse, indeed, was authoritatively wiped away many months ago, when Sir John Gorst, answering a question put to him by Sir John Lubbock, declared in the House of Commons that "the Secretary of State knew no reason why there should be any difference in the conditions of service of male and female medical officers, and that he would commend an equality of treatment to the consideration of the Government of India." We believe the Government of Bombay took the same view of the matter in Sir James Fergusson's time, and the sympathy with the movement for the medical education of women which it has shown since then warrants the belief that if the answer had to be given in Bombay instead of in Calcutta we should no longer have the anomaly in our midst of qualified medical women working as public servants with little more security in their posts, and with little more assurance concerning their future, than private practitioners. The practical disadvantages of this state of things fall under two heads. It causes discouragement in the quarters whence the ranks of medical women must for some time to come be recruited. And on the other hand it produces discouragement amongst the public bodies and the large class of private benefactors who are willing to open new hospitals for women as soon as they can be officered by practitioners having the stamp of Government officers, without which the tendency is, especially in the mofussil, to think no service can be quite genuine. In regard to this latter point some very concrete proofs of the obstruction to municipal and private beneficence which results from the uncertainty attaching to the status of medical women, are available. It is understood that there are not fewer than seven cities and states in this presidency in which the local authority would at once supply a hospital for women if Government would furnish lady medical officers concerning whose status and future there was no uncertainty. It may keep alive the fire of generosity in these places to know that the principle which they recognize as appropriate for the organization of female medical work in India has received the approbation of the Secretary of State and of the Government of Bombay. There is more than one way of applying it. One way, no doubt, is to open the Indian Medical Service to women. The innovation would be resisted, we suppose, even if an assurance were given that the number of medical men appointed to that service should not be reduced. The Government would of course be free to restrict the number of women for whom appointments in the service should be available. The service, we may be sure, would not be overrun by the intruders.

But it would be possible to put the work of medical women on a satisfactory basis without taking liberties with the Indian Medical Service. Medical women, we apprehend, do not look upon entrance within that sacred fold as the only way of proclaiming their professional and official status to the Indian public. An independent organization, outside the ranks of the present service, would meet all the practical requirements of the case, and it would have the inestimable advantage of respecting the feelings of an eminent body of public servants who have not as yet been able to recognize the right of the medical woman to be admitted anywhere, least of all into the ranks of the Indian Medical Service. Hitherto the only opposition to an acceptance of the labours of the ladies on a reasonable basis has come from the Government of India, whose doubts have been shaped by advisers who have at no time shown remarkable sympathy for the movement inaugurated by Lady Dufferin. But the Government of India should be at least logical. They have stood in very close proximity to this movement from its inception ; they have given it continuously at least officious support ; some of the local administrations have without rebuke formally commended it to the support of the municipalities and local boards within their jurisdiction. Having thus countenanced it, they cannot much longer refuse to give it the practical recognition without which it cannot be permanently powerful for good. We can scarcely conceive the possibility of the Government of India declaring hereafter that the hospitals for women shall, after all, revert to the care of male practitioners. This would be a breach of faith with the public, whose liberality has made it possible to provide for the medical needs of the women of India in the only way which is respectful of their customs, their prejudices, and their preferences. And yet it would be much more logical than to continue endeavouring to work a public hospital system without a public medical service. If the work is worth taking up at all, it should be taken up under the only condition conducive to its success. The Government of India would certainly not expect to be able to officer any of the great hospitals by medical men brought out from England on a five years' engagement, with no promise of anything beyond that, and with no pension provision. The success or failure of this work depends upon whether or not the Government bring themselves to the view that is taken by the Secretary of State concerning the organization of a staff for women's hospitals in India, and those who are interested in its success should spare no effort to give effect to the eminently reasonable principle enunciated by Lord Cross.

GENERAL MEADE, when presiding at the seventh general meeting of the shareholders of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, was able to state that there are 310 miles of the line now open and that the remaining 22 miles will be completed on the 15th January. Negociations have been carried on with the Indian Government with a view to the working of the line from the Nizam's frontier to Beszwada in the Madras Presidency as part of the Indian system. This will avoid the inconvenience of controlling from Hyderabad a portion of the line external to the Nizam's dominions. The prudence of this course is in strong contrast with the reckless proposal placed before the Nizam's Government by Sirdar Diler Jung when Home Secretary, to construct a line from Warangal to Raipur, guaranteed by the Nizam, the greater portion of which would have been carried through British territory. Sir Richard Meade considered the revenue account highly satisfactory, the gross receipts for the half-year amounting to eight lakhs and a half, the largest amount yet received. The working expenses amounted to 56·42 per cent. of the gross earnings. The nett amount handed over to the Nizam's Government is Rs. 3,71,432. Sir Richard Meade seems to have made no reference to the subject, but it is necessary to bear in mind that this sum of three lakhs and seventy thousand will not go far to pay the guaranteed interest of 5 per cent. on three millions sterling. The ruinous financing, which has raised the nominal capital to three millions sterling, while the nett earnings are so small, places an enormous strain on the resources of the State. Had the original intention to provide the railways with lucrative traffic by developing the mineral resources of the country—for which purpose a million sterling of capital was to be made available—there would have been a reasonable probability of making the railways eventually pay their way. The drain on the resources of the State, though heavy at the outset, would not have been permanent. But when £850,000 of the million which it was intended to draw upon for working the mines was diverted into the pockets of the concessionaires, as a reward for their disinterestedness in swelling the amount of the Railway capital, with guaranteed interest, to three millions, the outlook is scarcely one to prepare us to accept without demur the too cheerful declaration that the Nizam's State Railways are among the greatest blessings of Hyderabad. It might have been so had the financing been carried out on somewhat different lines. We see that the report was adopted with only one dissentient—Mr. Austin—who complained of the sum which had been expended for placing the shares of the Company. It is strange that Mr. Austin should have stood alone in making this protest, which, however tardy, ought not to have been unsupported. It is dismal to read of the resolution being sanctioned for paying interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company for the half-year which ended on the 31st December. Nothing appears to have been said by any one as to the desirability of reducing the expenses in London, which, we are informed, amount to nearly Rs. 80,000. It is impossible to get at the details, but that the amount is excessive under the circumstances there is no doubt whatever. The Nawab Medhi Hassan spoke of his relations with all his colleagues as cordial, and stated that they are full of the desire to effect a reduction in expenditure. It may well be asked in what direction this desire for economy finds its expression, and whether it will lead to a reduction of fees of the directors pending the payment of dividends out of revenue, and a curtailment of office and other expenses in London. A correspondent writes to us that economy so far takes the form of cutting the small salaries of local station-masters, who, finding that they can get better pay, if they are good men, on the G. I. P. and E. I. R. Railways, leave the Hyderabad State. These small savings are not what are required ; and we cannot suppose they are the kind promised by the Nawab. Large economies can be effected, especially in London, without impairing in any way the efficient working of the lines, and it is to be hoped that they will be effected. If Mehdi Hassan can institute such economies and furnish the details he will have materially benefited both the shareholders of the Company and the Government which has guaranteed the interest on their capital.

IT seems to be a misapplication of terms to say—as the London press is represented as saying—that Count Herbert Bismarck's curtness is calculated to impair the friendly relations (supposed to be) existing between England and Germany. The assumption that Prince Bismarck—for behind the Count we must see the Prince—has, either now or for some years past, been actuated by friendly sentiments towards England is inconsistent with the facts known to all who have cared to follow closely the tendency of the Chancellor's policy. For years past he has never cared to conceal his dissatisfaction with British policy—a dissatisfaction obviously due to the fact that he could not bend us to his purpose as easily as he has manipulated the guiding spirits of Austria and Italy. Sir Charles Dilke pointed out long since that the London press had seriously misled English opinion as to Prince Bismarck's ways of thinking and speaking in regard to British interests, by representing his bitter and contemptuous expressions as personally aimed at Mr. Gladstone, whereas they were directed at Great Britain as a Power. Their true motive was to be sought in his irritation at the refusal of the British Government to subordinate its policy to the exigencies of the international situation created for Germany on the Continent by the results of the last war. He endeavoured to create jealousy between England and France by urging M. Ferry to enter upon a colonial policy which was calculated to bring the Western Powers into rivalry beyond the seas. More recently he sought to induce Lord Salisbury to join the alliance of the Central Powers, knowing well that our accession to the "League of Peace" would infallibly have led to serious complications with France. Lord Salisbury declined to take this grave step, and in so doing undoubtedly added to the ill-humour of Prince Bismarck, who was not satisfied with the undertaking, which Lord Salisbury appears to have given, to defend the Italian coast against the French Fleet in case of war between France and the Continental allies. So recently as last September the Prince took occasion to threaten the British Government with isolation when difficulties, which are foreseen, arise in Europe if Germany were not accorded the co-operation in East Africa, of which apparently she stands in need. There is nothing in all this to sustain the theory that friendly relations exist between the two Governments, and that the unmannerly curtness of Count Herbert Bismarck endanger those relations. The absurd prominence given to an incident alleged to have taken place eighteen years ago is only a new proof that Prince Bismarck knows how to rake up forgotten scandals to vent his spleen when he has failed to subordinate other peoples' interests to the necessities of his policy.

THE High Court re-opens to-day after the Christmas vacation. The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, appointed to act in place of the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, who has proceeded on furlough, will sit on the Appellate Side with the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.

AT the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday Narayen Nanu, who committed the murders of Ruttonbai, a Parsee lady, her grandson, Aspandiarjee, and her daughter, Bannoobai, in a bungalow at Dadur, on the 18th October last, was committed by Mr. Ryan to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court. The prisoner made a rambling statement about the occurrence, but denied all knowledge of the offence.

MESSRS. KING, KING AND CO., as appears from an advertisement in another column, have removed their offices to the new building, now just completed, on the Esplanade, Fort, next the *Bombay Gazette* Offices.

MR. A. REA, of the Madras Archæological Survey, has just begun to excavate the remains of a Buddhist Stupa, which he discovered near Pedda, Ganjam, in the Kistna District. On the first quadrant which he has exposed of the face of the drum he has found five sculptured panels standing erect against the wall. One bears a large-seated figure of Buddha and four have carved representations of Chaityas, such as have been published by Fergusson and Burgess. At Frangaladinne, about a mile from the above, he has also exposed a quadrant of the drum of another Stupa on brick, and in the centre of it he found an arrangement of bricks in the form of a *Swastika*, on which the relic was probably placed.

THEY have had experience at Allahabad of a time-honoured American institution. It appears, says the *Morning Post*, that in an article in the *Pioneer* entitled, "A Study of the Congress, by an Eye-Witness," the writer referred to Captain Andrew Hearsay as a half-caste and a "Brown Captain." That gentleman took exception to these expressions, the former especially, and visiting the office of the paper remonstrated with the editor-in-chief, and then brought down a whip he had concealed on his person sharply on the journalist's shoulders. The editor jumped up, and a smart engagement ensued, hostilities being stopped by the arrival of several members of the staff, who seized Captain Hearsay and ejected him. The case will be heard of again.

THE Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. A sum of three lakhs is transferred to the Reserve Fund and Rs. 76,000 carried forward to next half-year.

AN extensively signed petition has been sent in to the local Government by the inhabitants of Malwan, urging that the town shall not be constituted a municipal district.

THE Full Dress Ball given at the Hyderabad Residency on New Year's night (Proclamation Day) by Mrs. and Mr. Howell was a very bright and successful one. His Highness the Nizam, attended by Major Afsur Jung and Mahboob Yar Jung, arrived early and was an interested spectator of the dancing. His Excellency the Minister, attended by Mr. Dossabhoy N. Chenoy, A.D.C., and Mr. Faridunji Jamshedji (Private Secretary) also evinced considerable interest in the proceedings. General Gib and almost all the officers of the garrison, as well as the more prominent officials of His Highness's Government were present. The sober *drap noir* was

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The London press in discussing the affair between Sir Robert Morier and Count Herbert Bismarck, resent the latter's curtness, which they say is calculated to impair the friendly relations existing between England and Germany.

THE DEFENCE OF HARBOURS.

Lord Salisbury, in replying to a deputation, which waited on him yesterday urging the necessity of seeing to the defences of our Commercial harbours, announced that provison would be made for that purpose in the ensuing Naval and Military estimates.

GERMAN LOSSES IN SAMOA.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

News from Samoa states that one hundred and twenty German sailors and marines landed there to assist Tamasese against his rival Mataafa, but were driven back to their boats with a loss of one-fifth of their number in killed and wounded.

ANOTHER GERMAN MISADVENTURE.

ZANZIBAR, JAN. 5.

The German Gunboat "Schwalbe" is badly ashore at Bagamoyo.

THE PROSECUTION OF PROFESSOR GEFFKEN.

BERLIN, JAN. 5.

Professor Geffken has been released, and his trial has been abandoned.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE MORIER INCIDENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 5.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* defends Sir Robert Morier, and attributes the animosity displayed against him in the *Kolnische Zeitung* to personal resentment on the part of the editor.

GERMANY AND EAST AFRICA.

BERLIN, JAN. 4.

Lieutenant Wissmann has been appointed Imperial Commissary in East Africa, and will, therefore, be unable to take command of the Emin Pacha Relief Expedition as was arranged.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT COCHIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, JAN. 6.

A fire commenced on Friday at six p.m. through the burning of a Pattimar, which, breaking from its moorings and floating down the inner harbour with a strong ebb tide, ignited Messrs. Volkart's and Brunton's premises, and there being a very strong breeze, the fire spread rapidly to Messrs. Aspinwall's and Greive's houses of business. Also about a quarter of a mile of native houses in Calvetty were burnt down, and the fire stopped at Messrs. Pierce Leslie & Co.'s premises which were untouched. No further damage was done westwards where the residential quarter is. From Pierce's eastwards, about half a mile, was completely gutted, but Muttoncherry, where the principal native merchant's premises are, was untouched. The estimated loss is from thirteen to fifteen lacs. The fire is still smouldering in some places, but there is little danger of its spreading.

In Messrs. Aspinwall's case, the loss is less serious than in others, and it is expected that they will be able to continue to carry on business as agents to the British India Co. The material destroyed is chiefly coir yarn and cocoanut oil, stored ready for early shipment.

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 5.

Two companies of the 5th Madras Pioneers, under the command of Captain Stevens, and No. 2 Bombay Mountain Battery, under Lieutenant Hamilton, for the Lushai Expedition, embarked on board the hired Transport Simla to-day. The vessel being light draught, was taken close to the breakwater groyne, and a stage was placed between it and the groyne, the troops and mules being marched straight on board. This is the first time this was ever done in Madras.

OPERATIONS IN BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 5.

A missionary, who is travelling the western Karenni, and crossed the border even into Sawlapaw's territory, says, that Sawlapaw has been making strenuous efforts to get the western Karennis to join him, but unsuccessful, though a few villages on the fence will join if Sawlapaw can hold his own against the British, the eastern Karennis knowing they can do nothing against the British in the open. They intend confining themselves to opposing the British advance through hills and jungles, the country being favourable for their plan of operations. They are making preparations by driving bamboo spikes into the ground, and laying ambuscades, though affecting to regard with contempt the invasion of their territory by so small a force.

THE LOWER BURMA COLUMN.

The Lower Burma column is now advancing on Bawlake, which they hope to reach about the 7th instant. The columns now being out reach by ordinary means of communication. No news to hand of recent date.

THE EXODUS TO THE HILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

It would appear that there are prospects of a strong protest being made by the Imperial Council on the fiat of the Secretary of State that the Government of India should not leave Calcutta hillwards before the 15th of May, returning on the 15th of November. Records of the exodus to the hills for the past quarter of a century will be overhauled to show that leaving Calcutta in the middle of the hot weather has been unprecedented.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 6.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce will shortly address the Government of India on the subject of the Merchandise Marks Act.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

The *Pioneer* calls the report, that Lord Lansdowne will hold a durbar at Delhi in April next, a haphazard announcement.

BALLY-GUNG STEEPLE CHASES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

Yesterday's Bally-gung Steeple Chase was a great success. The attendance was unusually large, notwithstanding the fact that the place of meeting was miles away from the town. The match for Rs. 2,000 aside, racing two miles over a Steeple Chase course, was contested between Mr. Weeks' Landshark and Mr. Macklin's Gol Gol. They took the first hurdle together, but after that Landshark improved his pace, and won hands down by several lengths.

The first race was the Australian Purse, value Rs. 1,200, of which the second horse was to receive Rs. 200 (Selling race.) Mr. Stewarts' Saxon, with Mr. John's Robin, forced the running with Lord William Beresford's Diamond, and Mr. Green's Master Guy in attendance. Diamond then took the lead, closely followed by Saxon and Master Guy. At the turn home, Saxon came away, with Robin second, and Diamond third.

The second race was the Lilliputian Chase, the prize being valued at Rs. 1,200, of which the second horse was to receive Rs. 200, was for country breds. Mr. Woolmer's Enid, and Captain Garland's Paleface fell at the first hurdle, when Mr. Cook's Gazelle took up the running with Mr. Thomas's Dick in attendance. They maintained this order till the finish, Mr. Coias' Ameer coming in third.

The third race was the Granville Stakes, valued at Rs. 750 in specie, added to an entrance money and starting sweepstakes of Rs. 100, the second horse to receive Rs. 400, and third horse Rs. 200 out of the entire stakes. Mr. John's Dick Turpin fell first, and Mr. Essex's Glaicks led past the stand in grand form, with Mr. Moore's Dispute in hot pursuit, but came down at the mound hurting his rider's arm somewhat severely. Messrs. Apcar and Gasper's Mustard then challenged Dispute, who won by two lengths, with Mr. Campbell's Horseman third.

The fourth race was the Bally-gung Welter Stakes, valued at Rs. 500, a flat race for all horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,200, was won by Mr. Stewart's Satellite by half a length from Lord Beresford's Osprey ridden by its owner; Mr. Gregory's Comet made but an indifferent third.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

ADEN, JAN. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee left, here this morning.

HONGKONG, JAN. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thibet (extra) arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 41-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	82
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66⅜
4½ per cent. „	70⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	42½

The sum of about £350,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	42,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	2,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	107,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	2,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	660,000	„
„ „ Surats	33,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London	6,000	„

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 6.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JAN. 5.

10 p.m.	73·2

SUNDAY, JAN. 6.

6 a.m.	70·4
10 a.m.	75·2
2 p.m.	80·4
4 p.m.	81·3

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, Jan. 5th.—The barometric changes are small, except in Upper India, where the barometer has risen rapidly. The depression, which was yesterday in Upper Sind and south-west Punjab has hence filled up. The pressure is fairly uniform over Northern and Central India, and the air motion is very feeble in Northern India. There has been a rapid fall of temperature at hill stations. The temperature has slightly increased in all districts, except north Punjab. The air is generally damper, some cloud in the Central Provinces and the south-east of the Punjab. There is a very slight disturbance in south-east Punjab, and the adjacent hills, but will probably pass away during the day.

Jan. 6.—The barometer has risen over the whole of India by amounts ranging from nil on the Bombay coast, and twentieth of an inch in Upper Burmah, to two-tenths in the Indus valley. The pressure is above normal everywhere, and is excessive in the Punjab, where it is upwards of the tenth of an inch above normal. Winds have hence increased in force generally. The temperature has increased except in the Punjab and at the hill stations. The air is drier, and the skies are free from cloud. In Northern India there is much cloud again, and Southern India and Colombo reports an inch of rain. Fine dry settled weather again prevails in Northern and Central India.

THE information that the political situation in Madrid is strained, that Ministers are resigning and trouble is expected, will probably not greatly interest Europe. It is always so difficult to make out what the trouble is about at Madrid. Why cannot Senor Sagasta and Senor Gamazo get on? The foreigner is apt to suspect that the real grievance is the length of time Don Mateo Praxedes Sagasta has been in office. Meanwhile, when universal suffrage is about to be reintroduced, and there is discontent in the army, disturbances more serious than Ministerial crises may be expected in Spain.

BOMBAY PIECE-GOODS IMPORT MARKET CUSTOMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I find the following extraordinary practice to prevail in Bombay. Nowhere else in the civilized world does such a practice obtain, and its existence quite sufficiently accounts for the woeful state into which your import trade has lapsed of late years in every feature except volume:—

A is the importing house. *B* is a being known as a Bhattia, and *C* is the buyer, generally, a Marwarri. *A* wants to sell to *C*, and *C* wants to buy from *A*, but *B* interposes and says to *A*: "No, you shall not sell to *C*, *except through me!!*"

And the European import houses actually submit to this and tolerate it, and in their Chamber of Commerce devote their attention to schemes of railway extension and other, no doubt, important things, while this preposterous imposition flourishes at their doors, to the detriment of every importer and of every one else except the Bhattia.

The Bhattias, I am told, actually carry matters so far that they will not permit—*will not permit*, mark you—any European house to send either its sale-brokers or samples into the bazaar; and your Chamber of Commerce, while frothing over with indignation about Government interference with trade and its indifference to railway extension and such like topics, accepts the humble position doled out to it by this autocratic syndicate of native nabobs!

The Marwarri dealers in Calcutta and Karachi deal direct with European houses, and any such institution as a Bhattia is there unknown. The Marwarris of Bombay are surely powerful enough to have an association or committee of their own. Let them call a *punchayet* of all Marwarri firms and dealers interested in the Bombay import trade, and resolve that henceforth they will buy direct from the importer, and that they will tolerate no future interference from Bhattia or other useless intermediary.

If this step be taken, the Bhattia and his impudent pretensions will tumble to pieces like a house of cards. The European import houses will regain their freedom, and they and the Marwarri and other buyers alike would then share that considerable portion of profit which is now intercepted of the wily interloper, of whom it is their joint and most pressing interest to get rid.—Yours, &c.,

A BEWILDERED MANCHESTER MAN.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

ABKARI POLICY IN BOMBAY. XII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In asking tenders for a supply of articles to any Government department the rule is that its head official has power to accept, out of many, the tender of one to his own satisfaction, but he has no power to privately make any alteration in the period of time previously announced, inasmuch as the making mention of the rate in the tender depends on the time the contract is to last. Nobody has come forward to contradict the allegation made in my last letter that Mr. Pritchard gave away the lease for three years in defiance of a public notice given by the Abkari Department that the farm lease of liquor for the district of Surat would be given for one year only. I would very willingly have corrected my mistake if anybody had shown it. It is in this manner, it seems, that the Abkari Department disposed of the farming lease in violation of the Government rule.

Now, let us see whether people get good or bad liquor subsequently to this farm being given. As soon as the news went forth that the distillation and sale of Surat liquor was monopolised, the leading Parsees of the Surat city wrote to the Government of Sir James Fergusson that it would be very hard to get good liquor by the trade being thus monopolised. In reply, dated 31st of July 1883, it was stated that there would be no difficulty in getting good liquor at a moderate rate; but the fears of the people were eventually confirmed. They could not get the liquor of their own liking; and, if I mistake not, the Surat Projahit Vardhak Sabha, seeing popular discontent on the increase, addressed Government on the matter of the farmer's liquor, with this result, that Mr Lely, the then Acting Collector, was ordered to make inquiries into it. Mr. Lely called upon the leading Parsees of Surat to meet in his *cutcherie* to urge their complaints on the 3rd of May 1886, when there was a large crowd of people standing outside to hear the result of the inquiry.

As far as it is known, Mr. Lely was satisfied during the inquiry with the causes of popular discontent; but when it was announced by Mr. Lely, who was to make good the loss to be incurred by Government in case there arose a deficit in the sum of Rs. 4,75,000, given by the farmer in consequence of the abolition of the farming system and the distribution of separate licenses, some volunteered to accept the responsibility. It is not known how the inquiry was reported upon by Mr. Lely. But subsequently a petition, signed by 2,500 people, including Parsees, Makomedans, and Hindus, was presented to Mr. Lely, to be forwarded to Government, when it so happened that he was transferred to some other district. Mr. Mulock reverted to his post, the farm was renewed for three years more, and the petition, as is believed, was not forwarded to Government.

Afterwards, by the order of the Collector, two men of the Collector and two of the Projahit Vardhak Sabha bought two bottles of liquor from the farmer's shop in the city, which were sealed, and sent over to Bombay to be analysed by the Government Chemical Analyser. The result was that the farmer's liquor proved to be about thirty under proof, that is to say, it was five-proof weaker than the one which the farmer was bound by Government to supply to the public. Mr. Mulock did not adopt any measures against him in reference to it despite his being convinced of the fact. In this manner the liquor of Surat, which was once so highly esteemed in the whole of India, met its fate.

Will you or anyone of your readers point out a single instance of a civilized, or a semi-civilized, or a despotic State which compelled its subject-people to make use of an unwholesome, deleterious thing in the place of a good one, or deprived its manufacturers of the right which had descended to them from generation to generation for years together? I do not know of any instance; but the Government of Bombay, upon the persuasion of the Abkari Department, has done it through its blind over-zeal in augmenting its revenue. The British Government is known throughout the world for its advocacy of free trade at the loss of lakhs of rupees; but this monopolising Abkari system has cost a great slur on its policy of free trade.

Before concluding this subject, I beg to tender my sincere thanks for the room you have made in your journal to give insertion to my twelve letters, and at the same time to hope that the people distressed by the Abkari policy of Government will return their due acknowledgments to you for your advocacy of their claims.

P. B. DANTRA.

THE BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As it is a question of great interest and importance, both to the East Indian Association and to the East Indian community, who should be elected president in place of the deceased, Dr. Paul Gomes, allow me to suggest, for the consideration of the intelligent and thoughtful members of the Association, the names of the following two gentlemen, *viz.*, Dr. A. M. DeSouza and Dr. DeMonte, both of whom, by their independence of character and intimate knowledge of the wants of the community, are suitable persons to fill the vacant office.

There are two or three other names I could suggest, but they are Government servants, and it is desireable that the selection should fall on one who can spare time to devote himself to the important task of improving the material, moral, educational, and political condition of the people, who are anxious to rise in every sphere and walk of life. I hope all who are interested in the matter will seriously think for themselves who should be elected for such a high office and not be influenced by personal motives. Let us have a president who, by his tact and intelligence, will be able to form all parties into one compact and strong body, having at heart only the advancement and welfare of the community.—Yours, &c.,

AN EAST INDIAN.

Bombay, Jan 5.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or failing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spot where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

THE AIMS OF THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As conscious injustice to friend or opponent in matters of public controversy is a thing unknown in the leading columns of the *Bombay Gazette* under your even-handed guidance, kindly allow me to point out, in reference to your recent article on the "National Congress of 1888," that the remarks of the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, which you have quoted, are not from any of the speeches he made "from the President's chair" at the Calcutta Congress of 1886, but from a speech of his as a member of the Bombay Congress of 1885 in support of Resolution III., proposed by the Hon. K. T. Telang, on the subject of the Reform of the Legislative Councils. These remarks, which you will find in the Bombay Congress Report at pages 72-73, read in their place and context, have reference to the abolition of the India Council and the establishment, in its place, of a Standing Committee of the House of Commons, with controlling powers over the Government of India, and contain not the remotest suggestion as to the adoption for India of a democrative ideal after the British pattern. They express the concurrence of the speaker in the well-known opinion of the late Mr. J. S. Mill on the point, and emphasize the necessity of ensuring that "India should be governed in India," subject to the control of the British Parliament.

The Hon. Mr. Telang's Resolution (*vide* Bombay Congress Report, page 2 and pages 55—61) suggested a scheme for the reform and expansion of the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils on lines which all the three succeeding Congresses of Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad have approved and endorsed; and it was in support of this Resolution that the Hon. Mr. Dadabhai made the speech from which your citation is taken. After dealing with all the essential features of the scheme as proposed in the resolution in a previous speech, Mr. Dadabhai spoke again, and pointing out how, under the present system, all real power—both directive and administrative—in respect of the government of India, had come, since the days of the Mutiny, to be centred in the hands of the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India being reduced to the position of a subordinate local executive, to register and carry out his decrees, with the result that even Parliament itself was well nigh powerless to exercise any effective control, he urged that "the actual government of India should be transferred from England to India," subject to Parliamentary control, to be exercised through a Cabinet Minister and a "Standing Committee of the House of Commons." The Hon. Mr. Telang followed and put the same point with his usual clearness, thus:—"In my view the centre of the practical work of Indian administration should be shifted from London to India. . . . . We should have a properly and liberally framed constitution, affording due scope for local knowledge and capacity, under a general supervision in matters involving important general principles, vested in the great authority which governs the whole Empire, namely, the Imperial Parliament. This object appears to me to be served by the constitution proposed in this resolution for representative Councils in this country, supplemented by a Standing Committee of the House of Commons." (Rep., pages 75-76.)

Resolution IV. of the Calcutta Congress of 1886 (*vide* Rep., pages 41-42), which sets forth a complete detailed scheme for the reform and expansion of the Legislative Councils, and which the Hon. Mr. Dadabhai had the pleasure of putting to the vote "from the President's chair" seeing it carried *nem con*, is so clear, precise, and definite that it leaves no room for misconception as to "the aims of the Congress" in the matter, and ought surely to shield that veteran Tribune of the people of India from the charge of want of moderation in language and statement, as also the other leaders of the Congress movement, from the charge of change of front, in respect of this part of the Congress-programme, such as is implied in your article under reply. That resolution is too long for citation here, but you will find on reference that it contains a most precise statement of all the basal principles and working details of the scheme, which the Congress proposes on the subject:—The reform and expansion of the Councils by the admission of elective members to be not "less than one-half," budgets to be submitted to such Councils annually for consideration, the right of interpellating the execution on all parts of administration, the vetoing powers of the execution, &c., &c. Mr. Surendra Nath Bonerjee of Calcutta, who moved this resolution in a most eloquent speech, put the matter thus:—

The principles which may be said to underlie this resolution are these:—We desire that a fair proportion of the members of the reconstituted Council should be elected. We have not the remotest idea that the Government should vacate its position in favour of our worthy President and his following. . . . . We do not desire that our rulers should mount guard while we handled the monies. It is not, indeed, a question of the abdication of the Government. It is much more a question of the association of the people, in a partial and modified form, in "the government of the country," and "we propose that the Government should have the right of vetoing the decisions of the Councils" (pages 99-100). Nothing could be clearer or more precise than this 4th resolution of the Calcutta Congress, presided over by the Hon. Mr. Dadabhai, and the speech of the mover as to the proposals of the Congress on this question, and hence Mr. Yule, in his inaugural address from the President's chair, at the late Allahabad Congress, was able to say, in reference to Lord Dufferin's description of "the ideal authoritatively suggested" in his St. Andrew's Dinner speech, that "neither in the resolution itself nor in the speeches of the gentlemen supporting it is a word to be found that justifies the ideal authoritatively suggested."

In the face of this 4th resolution of the Calcutta Congress, I submit it is impossible not to concur in the Hon. Mr. Telang's demurrer to Lord Dufferin's criticisms as relating to an imaginary scheme which the Congress had never dreamt of or proposed. Nor can one who has read the Hon. Mr. Dadabhai's utterances on the subject for a moment admit that there is anything in them that can lend the slighest support or justification to those ill-advised criticisms of the late Viceroy.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Jan. 3. G. V. J.

ABKARI MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The inhabitants of Gorai in Salsette submitted a petition to the Collector of Thana, asking to be informed whether it was a fact, as alleged by the village liquor seller, that Government have been pleased to sanction the introduction of smaller measures than were in use previously, and complaining that the liquor supplied was of an inferior and bad quality. Although a reminder was sent on the subject, no reply has been yet given. It is to be hoped that Mr. Todd will inquire into the matter. It would be, of course, interesting to know why there has been so great delay in replying on the subject.—Yours, &c.

C. F. G.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANTS O M SLAUGHTER and T Fraser, RE, have been placed under orders for duty in India.

AN exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between the following officers:—Captain J C Yale, 1st Battalion, and Captain G Grant-Dalton, 2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment; and Major H Kilgour, 1st Battalion, and Major M W Biddulph, 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.

THE following postings are ordered:—To 1st Battalions—Lieutenant-Colonel G A Hillyard, Rifle Brigade; Captain E G Bayliss, Captain H S Sloman, and Second-Lieutenant A Hodson-Cooke, East Surrey Regiment; Lieutenant G E Rogers, King's Own Scottish Borderers; Captain W F White, Cheshire Regiment; and Major T L W Dowling, Captain N F Jenkins, and Second-Lieutenant L O F Stack, Border Regiment. To 2nd Battalions—Lieutenant-Colonel Cary, Rifle Brigade; Major M W Biddulph, Northumberland Fusiliers; Second-Lieutenant H de B Codrington, West York Regiment; Captain G S C Swinton, Highland Light Infantry; and Captain F Hemphill, King's Own Scottish Borderers. To 4th Battalion—Major F C Howard, Rifle Brigade.

IN the twelfth of his course of lectures on Natural Theology at Glasgow University, Professor Max Müller discoursed on Monday (Dec. 10th) on language. He combated the theory that language had been derived from imitation of natural sounds. He held, on the contrary, that all words were made of roots, and that these roots expressed original, primitive, co-operative acts, such as would be performed by men in the earlier stages of their social life. Every word which was derived from a root expressed a general concept. For instance, the name for horse—the Latin *equus*—was derived from the root meaning sharp or quick. Hence it came that the horse had been conceived and named from a runner. So almost every word might be traced to its root and radical concept.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT HUBLI.

HIS Excellency the Governor, in responding to the address presented to him at Hubli, said:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—There is nothing which gives more pleasure to an administrator than to visit a place with a bright and prosperous future, and I may say that I have visited very few places in the Presidency of which I have such confident hopes as Hubli. It has the great advantage of being destined to open out the resources of the southern part of this Presidency. The selection by the Board of Directors of Hubli for their railway workshops was a wise one, for it is here that the clearing house of their railway system will be established and whence its development will proceed. Its success already exceeds anticipations, and is most gratifying as bearing witness to the prosperity of the country through which it runs. When I meet my distinguished predecessor it will afford me the greatest pleasure to tell him of the progress of an undertaking with which his name is so intimately associated. It has given me great pleasure to promote the completion of the various lines under the wise superintendence of Colonel Lindsay, assisted by an energetic staff of experts. But the growing prosperity of your town entails growing responsibilities, and you will have to meet the railway authorities half-way in any schemes proposed by them for the improvement of your town. Now, gentlemen, you have this advantage over every other mofussil town. The railway works being located here, you have your laboratory for technical education ready made, and you have, therefore, an exceptionally secure basis for technical education, which is wanting in other places. Your boys will have the same opportunities of technical training, which is available to the boys of Bombay by the B. B. C. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railway workshops located there, and this is an enormous advantage upon which I must congratulate Hubli. Now, the question is, what are we to do to make the most of the privilege? When the educational wants of Hubli first came before me, I suggested that Hubli should be the pioneer in starting a second grade technical school, from which Colonel Lindsay might draw his apprentices and where his apprentices might receive further practical training. We have still much leeway to make up, but time has not been altogether lost. The success of the Victoria Technical Institute at Bombay will enable us to provide Hubli at no distant date with teachers who thoroughly understand their profession, and you will obtain not only a Government grant-in-aid but the services of men in every way fit to give you a fair start. You will also be able to send your best boys under a system of scholarships to the Technical Institute at Bombay to reach a higher stage. I have no doubt that when you have once started this institution you will regret not having made an earlier start, as I regret that I cannot to-day open the school, for when the school is opened it will attract not only Hubli lads but those from neighbouring districts. You need not doubt the support of the S. M. Railway Company, for they are quite ready to come forward; other companies have experienced the need of such education, and this great company will not be an exception. If you will take my advice you will come to a speedy understanding with the railway authorities in which case my friend, the Director of Public Instruction will not find it difficult to settle the programme. I am quite prepared to send down to Hubli any gentlemen conversant with the subject should you wish me to do so. Mr. Phythian will I know, be only too pleased to establish a feeder here to the Victoria Technical Institute. I am aware that the southern districts have rather fallen behind, through no fault of theirs, in educational resources, but they are wide awake now and your best way to get on is to follow the example of the Lingayet Association, and by means of scholarships to send your most promising pupils to those institutions which have obtained a firm footing and which are well-equipped in Bombay, Poona, or Ahmedabad. I shall take care that Canarese boys are well looked-after, It is the hearty wish of Government that this part of the country should have its share of the educational facilities existing elsewhere. You have less difficulties here to contend with than our friends in Sind. I hope you will do as much as they have done. Your address brings to notice another subject where we again meet our friends of the Railway Company. It is a more intricate question, I have not come here to act as your solicitor, because that would be outside my province. I shall not, therefore, dwell upon the terms you are going to make with the Railway Company with regard to your water-supply. But I may mention that I consider Colonel Lindsay's offer for two and a half lakhs of rupees an exceedingly liberal one. Here, again, you derive great advantages from the railway workshops, because they give you an agency competent to repair your waterworks. Following Colonel Lindsay's example I am prepared to place at your disposal officers of the Public Works Department, who will prepare plans and work out your scheme at a minimum of cost. This is a substantial concession which Government is always ready to make in order to further sanitary improvements. You will have to be careful about your liabilities and see that they are strictly defined, but you will, of course, accept the advice of our experienced engineers. In this connection, too, you will no doubt, again regret some day that the foundation-stone of your water works was not laid to-day. You refer to drainage. This is another very important sanitary question, but I am afraid it must stand over till you have arranged about your water-supply, and this is a matter which I must leave to my successor. The retention of your cotton-gin factories is a question which can safely be left to local self-government. Such matters must be settled by local bodies rather than by the Central Government. I understand that it will come up to-morrow before your local board and be fully discussed then. If Government can then in any way contribute to preserving the good character of your cotton, I shall be glad to see what can be done. I am glad to perceive that you have here men of business fully capable of looking after their own and your interest. With regard to markets, Hubli is a natural market, and you will not have any difficulty in making your market self-supporting. The charges, however, should be extremely light, so that you may reap the full benefit of your privileged situation. I have to thank you, gentlemen, for your kind welcome in which the whole population has joined so heartily. I offer you my best wishes for the increasing future prosperity and steady progress of Hubli. (Loud applause.)

PUBLIC SECURITY IN BOMBAY.

THE following Resolution has been issued by the Government of Bombay in the Judicial Department:—

Bombay Castle, 26th December 1888.

Letter from the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, No. 944, dated 10th September, 1888—Brings to notice the prevalence of assaults committed by gangs of hired persons, popularly known as "Toleebax" or "Toleewallas," and submits his remarks on the subject of disorder and offences against the public tranquility in Bombay.

Further letter from the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, No. 1066, dated 10th October, 1888—Forwards copy of a memorandum on the subject of disorder which he has prepared and furnished to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Makes remarks.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 6500-C., dated 5th December, 1888—Forwards his report on "Toleewallas," and his remarks about disorder in Bombay.

Resolution.—A certain degree of uneasiness appears to have been caused in the native community of Bombay by some recent cases of robbery with violence, and by rumours grounded more on fear than on fact. The freedom of movement and action allowed by the law appears certainly in some few instances to have been abused by men of the lowest class who form themselves into groups for purposes of annoyance and possibly of crime. The recent firm action of the High Court in dealing with a case of dacoity will no doubt exercise a wholesome and deterrent influence on the strictly criminal class in the city of Bombay. Nor is there any reason to suppose that the Police Force is not fully competent to keep this class under control, or that it will not be supported in doing so by the Criminal Courts. The annoyance, and perhaps alarm, caused to timid persons by some disorderly groups, of roughs, is to be regretted, but the evil has apparently been of quite insignificant dimensions compared with the extent and population of the city of Bombay. With the co-operation of the persons, who may be in any way ill-used, there is no reason to doubt that the evil, so far as it really exists, can be promptly and completely suppressed by the Police. Where any reasonable ground exists for supposing that any persons are associated for an unlawful purpose, an effectual remedy can be obtained by means of an application to a Magistrate.

(Signed) J. J. HEATON,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DAY.

WHEN the Commission reassembled on Friday, Mr. Nowrojee Dadabhoy was cross-examined by Mr. Latham.

Have you any surname besides that of Nowrojee?—Yes; Chamar Bagwala.

Do you trade alone or with partners?—In some matters I trade alone, and in others with partners.

Have you special partners for special matters?—I have no general partners, but when I take Abkari contracts I sometimes take partners.

Have you any Abkari contract from Government at present?—In Bombay I hold a license under the Abkari Act, and at Bassein I have an interest in Abkari matters.

What interest have you at Bassein?—I have a distillery and there are several shops in Bassein in the names of my servants. They are my shops.

You have the Abkari contract in Bassein?—No.

Under what circumstances have you a distillery?—The distillery at Bassein has nothing to do with the Abkari contract, and my partners have another distillery at Bhandoop. I have the permission of Government for my toddy distillery; it is more than an ordinary license.

Is that in your name?—The building is in my name, but I have transferred the license to another person for this year. I have had no Abkari contract since last year. I then had it at Bassein, Mahim, Bhandoop, and Salsette.

Is that in your name or in that of your partners?—A portion is in my name, and the rest in that of my partners.

Did you get the sole right there?—Yes.

What amount do you pay for that?—About Rs. 35,000 for Bassein for five months, and about Rs. 40,000 for Danoo, Mahim, and Umegaum.

And for Salsette?—More than a lac of rupees for the five months.

The Portuguese contract was for distilling liquor at Daman?—Yes.

Daman is in Portuguese territory?—Yes.

Your complaint was that the Portuguese Government imposed an extra duty on you?—No. There was a difference between me and the Portuguese officials on the system.

Was it not that they imposed heavier duties than you wished to pay?—They had no right to levy from me the duties they demanded, and there were other disputes between us.

Have you your contract here?—Yes (produced).

You came to Poona in June last and had an interview with Mr. Crawford as delegate?—I think it was in May. I was here during parts of May and June.

You got Mr. Crawford to write to the Portuguese Government on your behalf?—I presented a petition to Mr. Crawford and employed Mr. Merwanjee Framjee as my pleader.

Did not your pleader obtain from Mr. Crawford two letters, one to Mr. Oliver and the other to the Governor-General of Goa?—I received one packet addressed to Mr. Norman Oliver, Assistant British delegate. I do not know what it contained. Mr. Merwanji himself took the packet to Goa.

Mr. Latham: Tenders in evidence drafts of two letters written by Mr. Crawford to Mr. Oliver, and one to Governor-General of Goa.

The President: I do not see that the documents have any bearing on the enquiry. This is not one of the charges reliable upon, and I do not see that we can admit them.

Mr. Latham argues contra, submits that this man being called by the defence, he is entitled to ask any questions he likes, tending to show that he paid money to Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Inverarity objects to the documents going in.

The President: (After consultation with his colleagues) I rule that the documents are inadmissible because they do not relate to any of the charges before us. If we were to let in such documents there would be no limit to this enquiry.

How came you to go to Mr. Crawford?—At first I went alone and saw Mr. Crawford. On the next occasion I went with Mr. Merwanji.

Whilst in Poona in those months did you see Hanmantrao Raghavendrao?—Not at all. I swear that.

Have you your books here?—No.

Is there an entry of Rs. 5,000 paid by your firm in either of those months?—In the course of my business I have to pay money, but I believe there is no such entry.

Is that so in your books at Bombay and Damaun?—Yes; I refer to both books.

Does your firm keep any register of notes received?—I do not do so personally, but I believe that it is done in the partnership business. I cannot produce any such register. At present I have no partner, and my Damaun books are not in my possession.

At Bombay you have no register of notes?—No.

Who has the Damaun books?—They are in my house at Damaun. (Asked to send for them. Witness replied, "God knows in whose custody they are, it would be better if Government sent for them. I left my house and came here. After Mr. Crawford's suspension, the Portuguese officers plundered me and took all I had. I corresponded with Mr. Oliver, the Consul, who was surprised at what had happened.)

I suppose you did not pay the Portuguese Government what they demanded?—Not at all. I paid Rs. 60,000 under protest, and made my complaint and sent telegrams, but Portuguese Government plundered me instead of affording me relief.

You complied with all their demands, and still they attached your property?—I think so.

Then your books are in your shop which is shut up?—Yes; my books were in several places which are now closed.

Re-examined.—My Bombay books refer to the sales of liquor in Bombay, under the Bombay license. They cover this year. I keep a rough day-book and rough ledger. Some entries are cash entries and some not. I have no Banker's pass book.

Mr. G. F. Grant, C. S., examined by Mr. Inverarity, said: I am at present Acting Collector of Nasik, and in 1887 was Acting Collector and Political Agent, Satara. I was at Mahableshwar in April of that year. Mr. Crawford came and stayed with me for two or three days in that month. He mentioned that the Chief of Bhore had met him at Shirwal, on his way up. I remember Mr. Crawford saying that he did not want to see the man, and that he had spoken very strongly to him about his mal-administration and inattention to the advice of the Political Agent. I have no recollection of the paper shown me, with a Marathi endorsement on the back, signed by me. I cannot read the endorsement. The Political Agent's Sheras were few and often contained a pencil note in English on the margin, giving the contents. I see no such note on this document. (Mr. Crawford's letter D. B. to the Pant and reference to Mr. Grant shown to witness). I have no recollection of the conversation, but can't contradict the statement. Mr. Crawford saw me at Satara in August or September, shortly before I went on leave. I returned as Political Agent in December

from inam forests. I remember complaints from the inamdars that their forests were let out to a contractor. In those demarcation questions forest officers were probably consulted, but I cannot speak from my own knowledge. Probably they would be in details of demarcation, but I do not know about cutting. I do not remember the decision referred to in Exhibit C. Z. I do not remember the exact date of Mr. Crawford's arrival at Mahableshwar. He stopped with me a very few days. I do not remember the hour of his arrival. I do not think he brought either carriage or horses of his own, but cannot say. I next saw Mr. Crawford in the following August. I am quite sure Mr. Crawford said he had seen the Pant on his way up, and not that he should see him on his way down. I remember visiting Mr. Crawford at Kirkee in August 1887. I cannot fix the date. Mrs. Grant was with me.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity: I have had no communication with Mr. Crawford or his solicitor except in writing, and forwarded copies of the correspondence to Government. Mr. Owen wrote to me wanting to see me, and the letter shown me is my reply in which I asked him to communicate in writing anything he wished to know, and said that he would not reply concerning any official manner without consulting Government.

To Mr. Quinton: I returned from furlough on 26th November last.

Dr. P. Murphy, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said: My name is Patrick Murphy, and I am Superintendent of Mahableshwar and Surgeon-Major on the Bombay Establishment. I remember seeing Mr. Crawford a few days before his suspension—about the 10th or 12th July. He seemed to have been drinking very hard, and was suffering from fever at the same time. He seemed greatly depressed, and told me his stomach was very irritable, and he could not take much food. I advised him to take soup. His heart was very jerky and tumultuous, and a murmur accompanied the first sound. He told me he had fainted a few minutes before, and his condition indicated that he was very weak. He was bathed in perspiration and very tremulous. I advised him to take a sea voyage, but he said he could not afford it, or leave India before his service was completed. I saw him at Kirkee 2 or 3 times, and then got him to come to the Club. I saw him again at the Club; he was improving at the time. I think he went to the Club not more than two days before his suspension. On the morning of the 16th I knew he was about to be suspended before it was told to him. Mr. Propert and Mr. Moore came to the hospital to tell me of the fact. I suppose they knew Mr. Crawford was under my treatment and think they asked me if it would be judicious to tell Mr. Crawford. I met Dr. McRury at the Club and told him of the circumstance. I do not think Dr. McRury had seen Mr. Crawford. After consulting Dr. McRury, I said it would probably be injudicious to communicate the news to Mr. Crawford, as he was in a prostrate state, and the shock might be too great for him. I told Mr. Propert and Mr. Moore this, and afterwards on the same morning communicated the news to Mr. Crawford. I thought that owing to the state of his heart and his low condition altogether it would be dangerous to tell him. I did not see him again until he was brought back from Bombay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham: You were afraid of the shock to the heart?—Yes, in his low state.

The murmur showed that the heart was affected?—It showed there was stoppage at the orifice of the main artery.

The danger was collapsed?—Yes; especially as he had a history of fainting both in London and here.

The danger was not to his reason?—No, but stoppage of circulation, causing sudden death.

Had you any fear the shock would overturn his reason?—I did not apprehend that. It was possible, but not probable.

During your attendance on him from the 10th to the 16th was he in a sound state of mind?—Yes.

You have had great experience of mental disease?—Yes. I was for some time in charge of the Bombay Lunatic Asylum.

You did not see Mr. Crawford on the 17th?—No; not from the time of his leaving the Club until he returned from Bombay.

You said that when you first saw Mr. Crawford he appeared to have been drinking heavily, I suppose you stopped that?—Yes; I advised him to stop it.

Did he appear to take your advice?—Yes. Very much so after he got to the Club, when he became far more composed.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity: Would a person in a low state of mind feel the want of a stimulant?—Yes, in moderation.

And would he sometimes be tempted to indulge in immoderation?—Yes.

Lukma Tala, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said: My name his Ramchand Lakma, and I trade in the name of Lakma Tala and Company. In August 1886, my firm lent money to Mr. Crawford. I produce two promissory notes. I am a Bombay man. The witness to both of those bonds was Dwarkadass Ramdass, who was present when the loan was made, and through whom the instalments were paid. The notes were for Rs. 5,000 each, making Rs. 10,000, of which the whole was paid, I think; but if any was kept back it will appear from my books which I have. I never previously lent Mr. Crawford money, and none of this was kept for an old debt. The first instalment I find was paid in advance. I find that Rs. 403 on each note was paid on 16th June 1888, and Rs. 400 on each note had been paid in April and Rs. 600 on each note in February. (Promissory notes put in.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham: You have not brought your books?—No.

Interest is to run at 2 per cent per month?—Yes.

Was the interest deducted when the money was advanced?—I do not remember. It would appear from the books.

Are you the partner who negotiated the loans?—No; so far as the endorsement shows, there is nothing to suggest the payment of interest with the instalment

These instalments were brought and paid by Mokandass Ramdass and not by cheque?—That is so.

Have you obtained a decree against Mr. Crawford?—No.

Hazarimull Motha,—examined by Mr. Inverarity, said:—My name is Nowla Mitha, and I trade under the name of Hazarimull Motha in Bombay. In January 1888 my firm lent money to Mr. Crawford. I have the Promissory notes here. One note is for Rs. 5,000, and the other for Rs. 4,999. The instalments paid are on the back. Rs. 400 on each note was paid in March 1888, and Rs. 600 on each note in June. Rs. 7,000 was advanced in cash to Mr. Crawford.

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham: Have you your books here.—No.

Have you a Bombay firm only, or have you also a branch in Poona?—In Bombay only.

Did you personally negotiate this loan?—My Shet negotiated it with a Parsee gentleman, Dorabji Shapoorji, in my presence.

How do you arrive at this Rs. 7,000. Does Rs. 3,000 represent the interest, deducted beforehand?—Interest, stamp duty, &c.

Why did you not bring your books here?—I received no intimation to do so.

Does Rs. 3,000 include every deduction, stamp duty, brokerage, &c?—Yes; we had not to pay any brokerage.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity: Your Marwaries objected very strongly to bring your books?—Yes.

Ramchander Govind, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said: I am a large land owner at Pandera, and am a wealthy man. I know many European gentlemen. I have known Mr. Crawford since 1865, he established a steam brick factory at Bandora, and that was how I first met him. In 1886 Mr. Crawford asked me to assist to get him some money at a low rate of interest, and I arranged to lend him money. If the instalments were repaid regularly, he was to pay me interest at 12 annas per cent per month, but if there was any irregularity in payment I was to charge one rupee. A Bunniah, named Bhukan Shunkerlall at Thanna, was my partner, but if the money was not paid I guaranteed him against loss. Bhukan is not my general partner, but only my partner in two or three loans. Whenever Mr. Crawford wanted money I let him have it up to Rs 50,000 or Rs. 60,000. This was a verbal agreement. From the date of that month up to November 1887 Mr. Crawford frequently drew money from me. The first advance was in June 1886. I produce the Promissory note; on all these occasions the full amount was paid by me; I am not a Marwari (Promissory note of 25th June for 3,500 put in). On 14th July 1886 I advanced another sum of Rs. 3,500 (Promissory note put in.) The third sum was for Rs. 2,500 on 3rd September 1886 (Note put in). On 8th October I advanced Rs. 3,500 (Note put in). On 1st November I advanced Rs. 2,500 (put in), and the next was Rs. 3,500 on 16th December 1886 (Put in). The next was Rs. 5,000 on 1st January 1887 (note put in), and on 28th January I advanced Rs. 2,000 (put in). The next amount was Rs. 4,000 on 8th April (put in), then Rs. 2,000 on 15th May (put in); Rs. 2500 on 13th June (put in); Rs.4,000 on 10th July; Rs. 3,000 on 20th August; and on 13th November Rs. 3,000. Up to the time of this last payment Mr. Crawford had repaid nothing, and I ceased making advances. On 14th December 1887 Mr. Crawford paid me Rs. 2,000, Rs. 1,000 on 16th January 1888, and Rs. 3,000 on 25th March, Rs. 1,500 on 27th May, and Rs. 3,500 on 16th June. Those are all the payments received by me, namely, Rs. 11,000. In April 1888 the Sahib asked me for some money, as he said he required it to send to his wife in England. On 24th April I therefore lent him Rs. 2,000 (promissory note put in). That is the last advance I have made. Altogether I have lent Mr. Crawford Rs. 46,000. Bhukan had no share in my first advance of Rs. 3,500, and it is so mentioned in the original Promissory note. The first note was made payable to me, and I endorsed it on the back but another note was substituted for it after I made the arrangement with Bhukan. The original note was returned to Mr. Crawford. Jumnadas Shunkerlal is now the owner of Bhukandass' firm. Gungadar Jumnadas looks after the firm, the head of which is very old and infirm. Bhukandass died at the end of 1887.

Chura Natha, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said: I have lent money to Mr. Crawford in the name of Toolsi Nathoo and Company. I produce two Promissory notes of September 1886, one of Rs. 4,000 and the other for 6,000. Instalments that have been paid are endorsed on the notes. There is a balance of Rs. 1,600 due. Rs. 1,875 were deducted for interest out of the loans of Rs. 10,000; the first instalment of 400 and 100 for writing charges were also deducted. Rs. 7,625 were given to Mr. Crawford on the loans for ten thousand. I have also lent in the name of Sola Natha and Company. Promissory notes of 20,000 were given in June last, and Rs. 500 were deducted as writing charges, also one thousand was deducted for the first instalment. I do not know if anything was paid out of this in old debt.

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham: The transaction was done by my partner. I have not brought my books. My partner has obtained a decree against Mr. Crawford in the Bombay Court.

Bhagchand Hazarimul, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said: I lend money under different names. I have taken Promissory notes from Mr. Crawford in the name of Aidan Hazarimul. There are loans of 2,000 and 10,000, and instalments have been endorsed on the notes. The first instalment has been deducted. Rs. 400 have been paid on 13th June and Rs. 400 on 13th July, and endorsed upon the notes in vernacular. The person who has paid the instalments is Kazi Abbas. This was the first advance made by my firm; generally interest for the whole term is deducted before giving the amount in the Promissory note.

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham: I do not know any thing about the transactions. My partner who negotiated the loans is dead. I have not brought my books. I cannot swear whether only Rs. 5,000 were paid in the loan of Rs. 10,000.

Mr. C. H. Lynch, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said:—I know Mr. Nowrojee Dadabhoy, the Abkari contractor. He is a client of my firm. I am writing for him with regard to Portuguese dispute. He came to Poona in November last to consult with me about the matter. I saw him first on the 17th. He then told me that he had been sent for by Mr. Ommanney, and gave me every particular he had with the Sepoy. I then committed what he said to writing. On the 18th November he called in the afternoon, and said he had received a letter from Mr. Ommanney, which has been put in. He asked me if he should see Mr. Ommanney, and I advised him to do so at once. I asked him after he had seen Mr. Ommanney to let my Clerk know what the result of the conversation was. On the next morning he called on my clerk, and the clerk handed me the statement he said had been made by Nowrojee of what had taken place at his interview with Mr. Ommanney. Nowrojee told me that Mr. Ommanney had requested him to call that day and asked if he should go, and I said, "Yes," On the next day, the 20th, Nowroji again called with Mr. Merwanji Framji, the pleader, and he then stated to me what had taken place at his second interview with Mr. Ommanney. I took down his statement in writing. I also read over to Nowroji the statement, which my clerk had handed over to me the day before, and which Nowroji confirmed to be correct. I told Nowroji that he would be required to depose to these circumstances on behalf of Mr. Crawford. He objected strongly to this, and said it would damage his prospects or words to that effect, if he did so. I believe he said he was afraid. He appeared to me to exhibit reluctance and fear. The statement shown me is the one taken by my clerk on the 18th November, which Nowroji said was correct. It was put in. This is the statement taken by myself of the notes of what he said to me. It was also put in.

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham: On the first and second occasion I saw Nowroji; the conversation was in English. But on the 19th instant his former statement taken by my clerk was interpreted by Mr. Merwanji to Nowroji. I took down the statement from what he spoke in English.

The Court then adjourned.

FIFTY-NINTH DAY.

THE Commission re-assembled at 11 a.m. to-day, Mr. Nowrojee Dadabhoy, being recalled, was further cross-examined by Mr. Latham.

You have brought your books to-day?—Yes, I have brought several books. I produce those relating to entries in June. I produce my rough day-book (Bombay) for 1888. It is in Guzerati, and you will also find some entries relating to my Damaun business. (The book was put in and Mr. Latham asked for some little time to have the entries translated.)

Is that the only book relating to payments in that month?—Yes.

Muncharam Jumnadas, being examined by Mr. Inverarity, stated: My name is Muncharam Jamnadas, and I am writer to Shewjee Dhurmajee, a Bombay firm. He is a Kamati, not a Marwarree. In June 1888, the firm lent money to Mr. Crawford. I have the promissory note (note dated 3rd June, for Rs. 5,000 put in). It appears from the back of the bond that the first instalment was paid in advance, but I can't read the entry. I do not know what amount the firm are in the habit of deducting, I am now pensioned off, and have not been in active employ for 10 or 12 years.

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham.—When did you leave Shewjee Dhurmajee's service?—About 10 or 12 years ago.

Personally you know nothing of this transaction?—No.

And have not brought the books?—No.

Personally you know nothing of your former master's affairs during the past two years?—No.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—Is Shewjee Dhurmajee a member of the Municipal Corporation?—Yes.

And a Justice of the Peace?—I don't know.

He is not likely to deduct much?—I don't know.

Narhar Dajee Kalavde, being examined by Mr. Inverarity, stated: I am a mamlatdar under suspension. I qualified for a mamlat in November 1881, and was appointed *sub. pro. tem.* mamlatdar in December 1882, and was appointed probationer mamlatdar, in May 1883. I was confirmed in February 1884. Whilst mamlatdar I tried the Malegaon riot case, there was a great riot between Hindoos and Mahomedans. I am a Brahmin. I believe I gave great satisfaction to my superiors for the manner in which I conducted that trial. I produce a letter from Mr. Woodward, dated 6th March, 1886, expressing his high satisfaction with my work. In 1886 I applied to Sir Maxwell Melvill to be made a Statntory Civilian in recognition of my services at Malegaon. He eventually declined, but said he would speak to Mr. Crawford about me for grade promotion and recommended me. The allegation that I have been sub-agent to Hanmantrao for getting bribes for Mr. Crawford is entirely false. I never directly or indirectly have been the means of asking for money from mamlatdars for Mr. Crawford. I never sent Vinze a verbal message at Nasick. I know Vinze was transferred to Poona for some time, because my father was dangerously ill at Akalkot, and I got 12 day's leave. My father was a pleader. I asked for leave in writing on that occasion. (Mr. Inverarity called on the prosecution to produce the letters, dated 11th February, 1887.) I have the letter here; it is a letter I sent to Mr. East, Collector of Poona, on 11th February, 1887, and he returned it to me with his remarks and sanction at the foot. I left for Akalkot the next day, and remained absent for 12 days. I produce a letter, dated 17th February, received by me at Akalkot from Mr. Symons, then Assistant Collector, saying that I might take the six days' leave I asked for. I found my father very ill, and he died on the 24th February, 1887. I brought him to Poona on the night of the 23rd February, and he died there. There is no truth in the suggestion that at that time, when troubled about my father, I was engaged in getting money out of Vinze for Mr. Crawford. I believe I received a post-card from Vinze about that time. I regret I have lost it, but he wrote to ask me to put him up on his way to Malsheras. It was addressed to me at Poona. I believe I replied. (Mr. Inverarity asked the prosecution to produce the reply.) I was in trouble about my father's death at the time, and asked a friend to write it for me. (Mr. Inverarity read a translation of the letter, dated 26th February, the original not being forthcoming.) I did not put up Vinze. I had seen his appointment to Malsheras from the *Government Gazette*, to which I myself subscribe. My own appointment as *pucca* 2nd grade mamlatdar was immediately before his. (Letter produced.) The letter shown me is dated 26th February. The *Gazette* was that of 17th February. I had nothing to do with Vinze's transfer to Malsheras, and knew nothing about it until I saw it in the *Gazette*. To the best of my recollection Vinze called on me on his way to Malsheras. I believe he came to see me on a visit of condolence, and for no other reason. It is entirely false that he saw me five or six times on the occasion of his passing through on his way to Malsheras. It is false that he handed me over Rs. 1,000. At that time I had no conversation with him about paying money as a bribe, or paying money at all. The allegation about my sending to him at Malsheras for 500 betel leaves is simply a cock and bull story—nothing else. I never wrote to him at all. I know Vinze was suspended, and I saw him afterwards in Poona. We had a conversation at Pendse's house, where I had gone on a visit. Vinze was there, and told me he was in difficulties, having been suspended. I told him I had already seen that in the papers and was very sorry. He asked me if I could help him in any way, and I replied that I would willingly do so if it was in my power. He asked me to say a word or two in his favour to Mr. Crawford, saying that I know him very well. He also asked me to say that he was not capable of doing as he had been accused. I declined to do it. I can't fix the exact date of this interview, and believe it was some time after the first week in May, 1887. About 1st May 1887, I had gone away for a day or two from Poona. I produce my family note-book, showing the reason of this to be the death of my maternal uncle. I last saw him alone at Pauderpur on 1st May. Panderpur is about 100 miles from Poona, and I went by tonga from Barsee-road, having left Poona on 30th April. I left Panderpur on the evening of the 1st, and got back to Poona on 2nd May. (Witness objected to put in his private family note-book.) It is certainly not true that I had five or six interviews with him about paying money to Hanmantrao or Mr. Crawford. That he gave me Rs. 1,000 is entirely false. It is utterly untrue that I took Vinze to Hanmantrao's house, Hanmantrao never said to Vinze in my presence, "You are a fool, an ass, &c." The statement read is false from top to bottom, and I never saw Hanmantrao when Vinze was present. I never handed over Rs. 1,000 in notes or any other sum whatever to Hanmantrao, nor did Hanmantrao ever in my presence tell Vinze he would take him to Mr. Crawford. I never suggested to Vinze that he should pay money to Mr. Crawford. I was suspended on the 16th July last. No reason was given to me for my suspension, but I handed over charge that day to my head karkoon. I went to the Collector to ascertain why I was suspended. I went the same day. I did not find him then, but met him the next morning. Mr. Vidal said that he could give me no other reason but that Government had ordered him to suspend me. I waited for some days, and heard nothing. I then went to see Mr. Moore, Acting Comissioner, on the 29th July, and asked him why I was suspended. He gave me the same answer as the Collector. I again waited some time, and then went to see Mr. Nugent, I think, on the 20th August, last. I had a lengthy conversation with Mr. Nugent, and shortly afterwards reduced into writing what had taken place at my interview with Mr. Nugent. I think I wrote this out on the 15th August. I produce my summary. Mr. N. V. Joglekar, pensioned mamlatdar, had asked me to go and see Mr. Nugent. (Mr. Inverarity read and put in this summary.) I don't remember anything that I have omitted in the summary I made, and to the best of my belief that is a true statement of what took place. Mr. Nugent gave me an introductory note to Mr. Ommanney, and I went to him the same day. I told him of my interview with the Chief Secretary, and asked him to give me details of any imputations against me. He did not do so, subsequently, on the 23rd August, Mr. Ommanney sent for me. I went to his bungalow, and was kept waiting there for 2½ or 3 hours. At the end of that time I was asked to return at 9-30 that night. As I was going I was called back and told to come the next day. I saw Bhimbhai on each occasion of my going to Mr. Ommanney's bungalow. On the 24th August, I went again, and on the following day I made a note of what occurred on the 20th and 24th August. I produce that summary. (Mr. Inverarity read and put in this summary.) Beyond what I gathered from Mr. Ommanney's questions, I have had no clue to the imputation against me to the present day, nor have I been asked to reply to any statement any person has made against me. I believe Baput was suspended on the same day as myself, and was reinstated after making his statement. I have not drawn one pie as pay since 17th July. I applied for subsistence allowance. The letter shown me is mine of 17th October, 1888, to the Collector. (Put in with endorsements.) I was informed that I would receive no such allowance. (Government Resolution 1st November, 1888, put in.) The letters addressed to me have been detained. The city inspector of Post Offices personally handed these to me as a special delivery. All three letters were given me on one day at 4 p.m., on the 1st August, 1888. I made a note of that on the envelopes at the time. The officer who delivered the letters to me initialled them. His name I have learnt is Ramchander Govind Dhindoskar. These letters have the appearance of having been opened and gummed up again. These letters delivered on 1st August, bear the Poona post marks of 22nd, 24th, and 29th July respectively. (Covers put in.) Those letters should have been delivered to me on the day they bear the Poona post marks. Their contents were mere private letters from friends and relations. I know a policeman was put as a spy on my house. He was a Parsee. I called him up and he came. I told him I have noticed him watching my movements for three or four days, and suggested that he must find it very hot outside in the sun. I told him he would be much more comfortable if he came up and sat near me, when also he would be better able to observe my movements. He told me his name was Rustomjee. I saw him at Mr. Ommanney's bungalow, and I was told he was an Inspector. He was watching me from the 23rd to 26th September, I believe. Some of the mamlatdars who have given evidence here have tried to influence me to make statements against Mr. Crawford. The foremost of these is V. G. Deshmukh, treasurer of Nagar, also V. A. Patwardhan, L. M. Deshpande. Deshmukh first came to see me about this matter. I think on the morning of the 22nd August. He came to my house. After conversing on other subjects he said he was brought to Poona on a delicate mission. I asked by whom, and he replied by B. G. Sathe and K. B. Pendse. He asked me if I would be prepared to make statements against Hanmantrao and Mr. Crawford. He said he was prepared to do the same. Our conversation was partly in Marathi and partly in English. I was startled, and asked him what statements he could expect from me. He said several mamlatdars were going to make statements, and some had already done so. I said I had nothing to do with that. He said that if I was afraid to say that I personally paid bribes to Mr. Crawford, he was willing that I should say I had paid the money through him. I declined to make any such statement. He said that if I did not make a statement I need never expect to be reinstated. To make a statement was to be on the safe side, and I should be supported by officers of Government. I said, "How can I make a false statement as you wish me to do," and I refused. On the 22nd July he again came in the evening, and said that it was not good of me to refuse to make a statement. Several of the mamlatdars who had made statements had not paid, and I should follow their example. I reported this to Mr. Vidal, my Collector. I think Mr. Vidal succeeded Mr. Keyser as Collector about the 17th June last. I reported Deshmukh's conversation to Mr. Vidal on the 24th, or 25th. On the 26th July Deshmukh came again. He said that he had already made a statement to Mr. Ommanney, and told me some of the contents of it. He said that he had confessed to having been the means of intercourse between Hanmantrao and mamlatdars, and that he had implicated me both with regard to myself as a bribe-giver, and also said I knew that a few others had done so through him. So far as I am concerned, that statement was most decidly false. He said that I should think over the matter, and that lapse of time would bring me to my senses. He added that if I remained obstinate I should be disliked by each and every Government officer and would especially displease Mr. Pendse and Mr. Bhimbhai. He said that Bhimbhai was the governor of the day, and was all in all. I said I had never heard of his taking over charge from Lord Reay. Ultimately I refused to make a statement. A few days after on 29th July, I saw Mr. Moore. That was the same interview when I asked him why I had been suspended. I told him about Deshmukh and said he had made a statement about myself. On Nag Panchmi Day (12th August) Deshmukh came to me again, also on the 15th and 16th August. The 18th August was the last time he came, and I declined on each occasion. Patwardhan came with Deshmukh on the 12th August, and told me S.M. Deshpande wished to see me forthwith. I asked him why, and he said he had a message to convey to me from Bhimbhai and Pendse. I asked Patwardhan what was the hurry, and he replied that he was sorry to say I would be in imminent danger the next day if I would not make my statement that very night; and that if I failed to do so, I was sure to be prosecuted the next day. I asked what statement I could make, and he said I need corroborate Venayek Deshmukh only. As I had to take my meal with some guests, I asked Patwardhan to tell Deshpande I would came shortly. I went to Deshpande after my meal. He was city mamlatdar, and was living near Mr. Pendse's house. I found Deshmukh and Patwardhan present with Deshpande. I had a friend named Balkrishna Apaji with me. I asked Deshpande why he had sent for me, and he told me that unless I corroborated Deshmukh's statement by 11 p.m. that night I should be in imminent danger the next morning. I said I had already learned that Deshmukh was a blackguard, but why should he (Deshpande) also advise me to make a false statement. I said he was a man of letters, a graduate, and with more sense than Deshmukh, He should not make a fool of himself and advise me to make a statement. He told me that most of his friends—mamlatdars,—had made statements, and I should not be backward in making one, unless I did so I should be the loser, and great persons like Bhimbhai and Pendse would be displeased. He ased me to reconsider the subject, and if I was then prepared to make a statement he would introduce me that very night to Bhimbhai and Pendse. I told him to go and tell Mr. Pendse that he was not very formidable and I was not going to be humbugged that way. Also, I did not care to see Bhimbhai, whom I had never met in my life. Deshmukh said I need only corroborate him, and Patwardhan nodded his head, and said, "That's all you have to do." I said to Deshpande that if any murderers were wanted for Whitechapel murders, here was our hero Deshmukh ready, provided that he received a promise to be retained in his post. I distinctly refused to do as they wished. What they wanted me to say was entirely false. Besides the mamlatdars and persons who have given evidence, are B G. Sathe, G. H. Kale and Hari Narayen Kale. Gungadhar H. Kale was then acting chief constable of Haveli, and his father, Hari Narayen Kale was a pensioned police officer and an old friend of my father. I think Gungadhar Kale first came to see me at the end of July or beginning of August, and told me his father had been brought from Thar on special duty under Mr. Ommanney. He said that his father had been sent by Mr. Ommanney specially to look after me, and that unless I made statements against Mr. Crawford and Hanmantrao I would not be safe. He asked me to see his father, but I did not go then. Gungadkar again came to see to me, and asked me why I had not been to see his father. I said I had no time and was unwell. I promised to see his father in a few days when I was better. I did not go to him, but met him in the road near his house. He stopped my tonga, and asked me why I had not been to see him. I replied that I had business, and I was unwell; also that I had already received his message through his son. He asked me to see him in the evening, and I replied that I would if I was well. He advised me to make a statement, and I replied I told Colonel Babington before seeing the father, about the importunities of the father through his son.

The Commission then adjourned, and will resume their sitting at 11 a.m. on Monday.

SUMMARY OF THE CONVERSATION WITH JOHN NUGENT, ESQ., CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

On the 19th August, 1888, I was asked by R. B. N. B. Joglekar, Senior Deputy Collector, now Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, to see Mr. Nugent. I went to that officer accordingly on the 20th instant, and had an interview with him. I told him that I was suspended from my duties on the 16th July last, but no reasons were given to me about my suspension, by the Collector or the Commissioner, C. D., whom I met subsequently, and I was simply told that under orders from Government I was suspended, I therefore, requested the Chief Secretary to favour me with the reasons, if there be no objection for the same. He asked me, if I did not learn why I was suspended from the newspapers. I responded that in connection with Mr. Arthur Crawford's suspension I could gather from the papers that I was also suspended, but that I could not understand from the papers the details why I was suspended. He told me that the details were the Inspector-General of Police. He added that Mr. Keyser had reported that he had suspicions that I was in some way connected with some of the malpractices of the late Commissioner, C.D. I replied that I knew nothing of that report nor any reasons under which the same was made, I showed him some of the testimonials of the European officers under whom I served, and he expressed his pleasure that my services were satisfactory, and I was generally highly talked off. Having learnt that Mr. S. B. Bapat, who was suspended along with me, was recommended for reinstatement, I wished to know from the Chief Secretary if that was a fact, and if Mr. Bapat would be reinstated also. I could see no reason why I should not be reinstated. I was told that Mr. Bapat "had made a clean breast of everything and had volunteered to make his statement before Mr. Ommanney," and would therefore be shortly reinstated, and Mr. Yadavrao Krishna Sathe, who was also under suspension and who had done the same, would also be restored to his post as a clerk in the Commissioner's Office. He asked me why I did not call on Mr. Ommanney and volunteer to make my statement as the two officials abovementioned and others did. I replied that I was never sent for by Mr. Ommaney, and if I were asked by that officer, I would say what I knew. I was again asked why I did not volunteer to go to Mr. Ommanney. I replied that until that officer should send for me and have asked my explanation of facts, on which information from me was needed I did not deem necessary to go to him. I then explained to him my innocence into the matter and told him that I was a mamlatdar of 6 or 7 years' standing, being promoted to a mamlat by Mr. Robertson and was simply promoted by Mr. Crawford owing to special recommendations made in my favour to that officer by the late Hon. Sir M. Melville and Mr. W. Woodward, both of whom deemed my services of exceptional merit in connection with my special duty in trying the riot case at Malegaon in 1885. I further submitted that I presented my application to the late hon. member for recommendation to the appointment of a statutory civilian, as he knew me personally and my father especially, whom he termed as his friend, but that officer returned it to me after sometime, telling me that I was over age, that I was not born in a very noble family, and that his recommendation would, therefore, be of no use to me. He, however, kindly promised to recommend me to the Commissioner for promotion and do something, when he recommended me for the post of Deputy Collector. Under these circumstances I submitted to the Chief Secretary that my promotion was due to these recommendations. He then stated that it would be no offence if mamlatdars were made to offer bribes to the Commissioner, or the offence would be so small that it would minimise to a considerable extent. I said that might be the case, but in my case I was not asked to give anything to the Commissioner, nor did I offer anything to him. I was then asked if I did not move on account of some of my friends to the Commissioner in money matters. I told him that it was entirely false, and that I did not come to Poona as an agent in the alleged malpractices. The Chief Secretary asked me if I had not gone to Sholapur after I was suspended, if I had not seen Mr. Crawford after his suspension and if I had not asked some mamlatdar (naming Mr. Bindi Gopal particularly) to disown facts before any Government officers. I pressingly assured him that what he heard was false word by word. I told him I had my estate at Sholapur and had sufficient reasons to go there to recover rents, &c.; and in my opinion was free to go there after my suspension any time, but had not gone there or anywhere since I was suspended. I also told that Government never wished I should not go to Mr. Crawford and I saw no objection if I went to him, though as a matter of fact I never saw that suspended officer after the 16th July. I affirmed that some evil-minded persons bearing grudge towards me told him these tales, and also one that I was tampering with some of the mamlatdars. I assured him that I had no sympathy in the matter then to go and meddle that way and, moreover, that I was not a *protege* of the Commissioner Mr. Crawford. I told him that I had not seen Bindu Gopal at Poona, and could not under stand, why I should have asked him to disown facts. Subsequently I narrated to him the facts which occurred anterior or subsequent to my suspension in connection with several inducements brought to bear on my mind, by certain people to make certain false statements in connection with Mr. Crawford and Hanmantrao. I also showed him letters that I have received from Mr. B. G. Sathe. I added that I believed that Governmeas wished to know facts and not concocted stories with respect to Mr. Crawford, and that as I was not aware of any of the alleged malpractices attributed to that officer, I was not prepared to tell tales, which were not true, and which would be against my conscience to harass a "lion" in the trap the more. I assured him that when several men in like position with me came forward and freely admitted connection about malpractices to which they swore, there was no reason for me to remain back; but that as I knew well I would not speak false. I was asked if I did not go to the Commissioner frequently. I said, "Yes." As I was mamlatdar of Haveli, he frequently sent for me and asked me to purchase oats, gram, manure and turf for him, which I readily did on payment of fines at my leisure. Occasionally I went to him to pay my respects and on official matters when sent for. I requested the Chief Secretary again to favour me with the detail of imputations against me, but he referred me to Mr. Ommanney, to whom I requested an introductory note, and which was kindly granted. I was asked to see the Inspector-General of Police that day, which I did not. I represented to the Chief Secretary that unless I knew the imputations against me, I would be quite in dark. He told me I would have to answer them in a court or that I would be dealt with departmentally. He also added that if it were proved that I persuaded some mamlatdars to disown facts, he would on that ground alone dismiss me. I prayed that his mind should not be biassed against me by one-sided reports which were not true, and that my case should have a fair trial on my full explanation being taken, which he kindly promised to do.

SUMMARY OF THE CONVERSATION WITH MR. OMMANNEY.

On the 28th August, 1888, I went to see Mr. Ommanney and handed over to him the introductory note, that was given by the Chief Secretary. I requested him to favour me with the details of imputations, if any, against me that I might explain my character; but he would not do it. He talked pressingly on the points alluded to in the conversation with the Chief Secretary. He said that he believed that Bindu Gopal, mamlatdar of Sangola, paid money to Hanmantrao through me, and though he (Bindu) denied knowledge about the matter, the account books of his sowkars showed that he had incurred debts. I replied that I had not seen Bindu, at Poona, who was responsible for his debts and did not understand how he drew his inference about his illegal connection of money with me. No reply was received to this. He also remarked that he had reasons to believe that Ramchandra Krithna Vinze, chitnis to the Collector of Nasik, who was obliged to pay Mr. Crawford compulsorily by or through my instrumentality. I requested to know the details of the subject, as the story was quite new to me, but he denied to do this, telling that he was as careful about me as he was about Mr. Crawford himself. He added that he could hope to get some clue from the mamlatdars on threatening them, but could not hope to get any from me. He asked me, if I was not especially kept at Poona, though I was appointed as mamlatdar of Walwa in Satara by the Commissioner in December last. I replied that he had been misinformed totally on the point. Mr. Keyser, the late Actiog Collector of Poona, being conversant of my private inconveniences moved independently into that matter, and asked the Assistant Commissioner to telegraph to Mr. Crawford, who was then at Calcutta to stop my transfer, which was accordingly done. The Inspector-General then made a general remark that I went against him in every possible way, which I could not understand. I requested him to favour me with some, if not all, of the reasons under which he made up his mind that way, but to no purpose. I submitted that he had either misunderstood my case or that it was misrepresented to him by my evil-wishers and requested that he should not have passed a free judgment against me, when he had not even seen me before, much less had he asked my explanation on any points. I also added that an opportunity should be granted to me to explain any imputations against me before he came to a conclusion, but he replied that I would have an opportunity to answer them in a court or before my departmental superiors. He, however, said that he would, before taking down my statement, ask special permision from Government to do so, and then send for me. On the 23rd August last a sowar came to my house and asked me to see the Inspector-General of Police at once, which I did. Having remained at his bungalow for more than two hours, I was asked by him to see him at 9-30 p.m. that night which I undertook to do, and subsequently on consultation with Mr. Bhimbhai Kirparam, Mr. Ommanney desired me to come to him the next day noon. On the 24th August, at noon, I called on the Inspector-General. I was accompanied to his bungalow by a friend and relative of mine, who had specially come down to see me from Bombay. We were sitting in the verandah of the bungalow. When called by Mr. Ommanney, I went into the bungalow, keeping my friend outside. But the Inspector-General misinterpreted my friend's presence, and thought I had got him as a witness at the bungalow. I could not conceive how he could entertain such an absurd idea as that and without giving me time to explain, he came on me as well as my friend, with considerable heat. Being satisfied, it seemed by my friend's explanation he asked him to walk away at once. I thought he was calmed sufficiently but in a minute again, the heat returned with double force and he asked me why I got my tongawalla inside the compound, and if I had not got him specially as a witness also. I replied that as tongawallas of other mamlatdars and others that came to the bungalow were accommodated into the large compound, my man also was there with the tonga. But my explanation was of no value to him. He had my tonga turned out at once. I could see that his attitude was quite changed towards me, which fact convinced me about it on a subsequent talk. "Now Mr. Kalavde," he said, "are you prepared to make a statement as a straightforward man?" This question struck me, on seeing how the Inspector-General had framed an idea about me, who scarcely a minute ago discharged the responsible duties of a first-class magistrate in the district. I replied, "Certainly." On entering the room, he said that he did not believe that I would make a true and straightforward statement before him and had specially kept a witness in his room (who was probably Mr. Lucas, I think) to watch me, and remember his words as well as mine that I could not subsequently complain to any other. Many threats were offered to me to extort my statement. Outside the room window I saw Mr. Bhimbhai located. I was asked by Mr. Ommanney to narrate my story as an accused or a prisoner who is generally asked by a magistrate who records his statement of confession. I had no story to repeat. I therefore requested him to ask me questions on any point he had in view. His first question was whether I had not raised loans from some mamlatdars for Mr. Arthur Crawford. I replied, "From none.' He said you are not telling the truth. I said, I was. I was subsequently asked if I did not summon some mamlatdars to bribe Hanmantrao for Mr. Crawford. I replied I did not. This reply, I think, annoyed him. He remarked that I had gone to him with a determined intention to say "No." He asked me if I did not go frequently to Mr. Crawford. I replied I went to him occasionally when sent for, either on his private business or on official business. I told him, I had to purchase oats, gram, turf, manure &c., for him. I was then questioned whether I was paid by Mr. Crawford for these things. I replied in the affirmative. He then remarked "I knew you did not go to Mr. Crawford to supply him with oats only. You have been raised in the mamlatdar's list from the bottom to the top, and I knew you had much to do with his business. In vain could I try to dissuade him from believing in these ideas. But without allowing me to give reasons, he said he did not want me at his place, and asked me to go away. I submitted that my explanation on matters that came to his notice on evidence might be asked. He replied that either I would have to answer them in a court or before my departmental superiors. Mr. Ommanney did not take down my statement. He remarked that from what he had heard about me, he expected this from me. Before I left, I wished to remark that during my eight years' career as a magistrate, I did not remember one single example in which even a witness of the lowest caste and no position was so roughly treated as I was, at the hands of the Inspector-General. But I was afraid of displeasing him the more, and did return home without speaking anything more to him.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 31st Dec., as compared with the statement of the 18th Dec., 1888:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 18. Rs.	A.	P.	Dec. 31. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	3	2,00,00,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Brig Fatai Isilamo, 99 tons, Nacoda arrived here yesterday from Demaun, in ballast.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Thisbe, 1,847 tons, Captain F Redonicich, sailed on Saturday for Trieste with a general cargo and Dr Gellady and 27 deck passengers.

THE British India steamer Madura, 1,273 tons, Captain T H Franks, arrived in port on Saturday from Calcutta and coast ports with a general cargo and Mr, Mrs, and Miss Coster, as cabin, and nine deck passengers.

THE B I steamer Satara, Captain J C Tice, cleared on Saturday for Karachi and the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A Akut, Surgeon-Major MacRury, and Mr J A Crawford, for Karachi; Mr Haji Shaik Alli, Mr A W Tamar, and Mr Mahomed Bhar, for Bussorah; Mr H Y Cassum and Mr M Hussan, for Linga; and about 96 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P and O steamer Clyde, 2,189 tons, Captain W D Mudie, arrived in Bombay on Saturday from Shanghai (Dec. 15) *via* Colombo, with the China and Australian mails and the following passengers:—Mr Wiemer, Mr Cherridon, Revd J Smith, Mrs Chester and two infants, and Mrs Pollard and child, from Melbourne; and Master D Benjamin, from Shanghai.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arabia	2314	J. Laird	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Asama	2449	A. Smith	D	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Chicago	2728	Morgan	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Sinclair	1911	J. R. Kewley	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Atrato	2066	Gordon	H J	F. Muir & Co.
„ Niagara	2014	McConcchie	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Kirby Hall	1759	Phillips	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Humber	1416	Couche	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ La Bourdonnais	1274	P. Sibilet	O	M. Marlanes & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Wardha	2552	Stevenson	1	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ M. Branch	1735	Ritson	3	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Berenice	1707	F. Egger	6	F. Bozzoni.
„ R. Rubattino	3014	G. Merello	7	F. Bozzoni.
„ Bisagno	1419	A. Tognasso	8	F. Bozzoni.
„ Taif	878	Schumacker	9	H. Cassum,

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
5	Clyde (s)	Mudie	Shanghai, Dec 15.
	Madura (s)	Franks	Calcutta, Dec 16.
6	Kovni (s)	Neill	Hull, Nov 27.
	Fatai Isolamo	Nacoda	Demaun, Jan 5.
	Sierra Parima	Wishart	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
5	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvie.
	Queen Victoria (s)	Ewen	Havre.
	Thisbe (s)	Redonicich	Trieste.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Peshwa, for Calcutta and Coast.
„ Clan Sinclair, for Port Said and London.

CALCUTTA.

Jan. ARRIVALS.
1 Olympia s ..... Faull ..... Middlesborough-on-Tees, Oct. 22.
Palitana s ..... England ..... Bombay, Dec. 20.
Nowshera s ..... Liddiard ..... Singapore, Dec. 20.

DEPARTURES.
Jan. 1.—Steamers Arratoon, Apcar, Warora, Vesta and Bernicia, and Ship Evesham Abbey and 2 Buggalows.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Pallas s—1,050 cwts myrabolums, G Harichand; 3,000 cwts bonemeal, F M Rehmbhai; 270 bales wool, G Kessowji; 200 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 90 bales cotton, J Fachiri; 1,500 cwts wheat, K Jeewa; 2,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, K Nixon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 102 bales hemp, D Chuganlal; 50 bales wool, G H Adumji; 70 bales wool, B Boga.

Kirby Hall s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 858 cwts myrabolums, 1,200 cwts groundnut cakes, and 150 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Strathearn s—27 bales hides and skins, S Moloobhai and Co; 125 cwts olibanum, G Sajpal; 8 casks chutnies, D P Batha and Co; 13 bales hides, E Pirdina; 14 bales hides and 5 cases shark fins and fishmaws, S Datoo; 25 bales hides, B Esmael; 27 bales skins, G H Ahmed and Co; 165 cwts gum, O Esmail; 199 cwts olibanum and 83 cwts gum, D Chuganlal; 5 cases bristles, J C Bushby and Co; 240 cwts cloves, Punnett and Co.

FOR BELFAST.

Humbur s—10,000 cwts, wheat, Lang, Moir, and Co.

FOR HULL.

Niagara s—664 cwts myrabolums, Glade and Co.
Chicago s—2,010 cwts myrabolums, Beyts, Craige and Co; 910 cwts myrabolums, K Hunsraj.

FOR ANTWERP.

Atrato s—1,000 cwts myrabolums, 715 bales hemp, 375 bales cotton, 15 cwts gum, Volkart Bros; 205 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 499 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 10 bales cotton, Beyts, Craige and Co; 15 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 210 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 300 cwts buffalo horns, R Caderbhai; 4,000 cwts linseed, K Luchmidas.

Naple Branch s—500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 3,000 cwts gingelly seed, A Blascheck and Co; 30 cwts gum, F Hurst; 480 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 7,998 cwts rapeseed and 3,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Recta s—4,002 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, E Spinner and Co; 450 cwts myrabolums, Beyts, Craige and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asama s—999 cwts groundnuts, 325 cwts mowdaseed, Ralli Bros.

Arabia s—1,000 cwts wheat, 5,998 cwts teelseed, 2,900 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 3,000 cwts custorseed, 7,500 cwts gingellyseed, 4,500 cwts groundnuts, 1,970 cwts poppyseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,200 cwts copra, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Berenice s—8 cases Indian curiosities, &c, Favre-Leuba and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—150 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 250 bales cotton, A Blaecheck and Co; 870 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—63 chests opium, The P and O Co.

Bisagno s—200 bales twist, Tatta and Co; 15 bales twist, E Scrabjee; 525 cwts raisins, N Lee Wah; 179 bales twist, S E Sassoon; 35 bales twist, P Rustomji; 55 bales twist, K Hurnandrai; 109, cwts sharkfins, fishmaws, &c, H Rahimtoola; 200 bales twist, C Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—45 bales twist, K Hurnandrai.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bisagno s—25 bales twist, S E Sassoon.

FOR KOBE.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, S E Sassoon; 6 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.

Gwalior s—50 bales twist, N J Sassoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th January, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·942
Temperature of the Air	76·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·3
Dew Point	67·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·760
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)..	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·2
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	69·3
General Directions of Wind.*	ESE, E, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	228

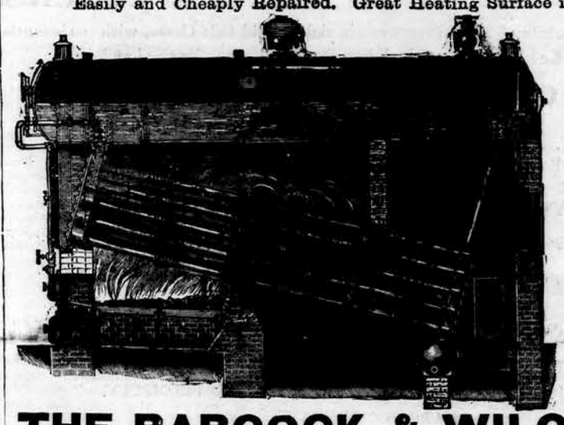
* From midnight to midnight.

FRUIT STANDS.

	Rs.
Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in.	15
A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut	27
A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high	36
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in.	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches	65
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in.	90
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	200
A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 in. wide; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter	400
Gilt centre piece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in.	500

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PATENT WATER-TUBE
STEAM
BOILERS.
A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS
BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.
ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



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Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.
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107, HOPE ST., GLASGOW. 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.
European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.
NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.
Apply to NORRIE MITCHELL & Co., 78, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LO DON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEE E STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
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C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
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DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
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Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 2d August, 1888.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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Will be found satisfactory by Persons wishing to combine the security of a first-rate British Life Office with the advantage of moderate rates.

SECURITY OFFERED	Funds in Hand	£1,407,678
	Subscribed Capital	1,620,315
		£3,027,993

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J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary

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KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
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OAKFIELD SCHOOL, HORNSEY, LONDON, N. High Class School for sons of Gentlemen. Boys prepared for the public School, Medical and Legal preliminary examinations and mercantile pursuits. beautiful situation with extensive ground. Cubicles for older boys. Domestic arrangements, liberal and judicious. Excellent accommodation for boys from India and the Colonies, who are under the special care of the Principal during the holidays. References to parents of former pupils. Prospectus and all information from the Principal, N. LEASK, M. A.

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CASHMERE SHAWLS, INDIAN FOOLKARIES, RAMPORE SHAWLS AND CHUDDERS, MADRAS GOLD AND OTHER EMBROIDERY WORK.
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High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
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SUPPLY
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FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
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And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes & Cashmeres,
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard-Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear,
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains, during the Cold Weather Season.
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Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand SUN, RAIN and SALT WATER, in Light-weighted Yarns for LADIES' YACHTING COSTUMES, LADIES' TRAVELLING DRESSES, GENTLEMEN'S BOATING AND TENNIS SUITS. Stouter Yarns for BOYS' AND GIRL'S ROUGH WEAR.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT, no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.

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PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
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It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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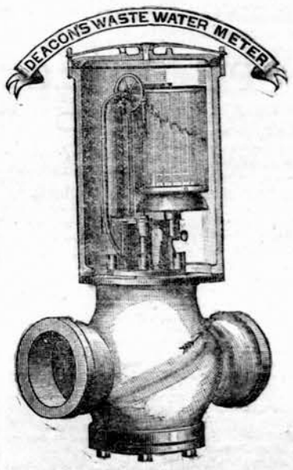

85 Towns are using these Meters, which thus serve a population of over 4,000,000.

The saving to Corporations and other bodies in England alone is 38,000,000 gallons of Water daily.

Amongst other users we may refer to the Liverpool Corporation saving £60,000 annually by their means, and the Bradford Corporation (A. R. Binnie, Esq., M.I.C.E., Engineer, formerly Engineer of the Nagpore Waterworks).

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A saving of only one gallon per head per day pays the interest on the outlay for the Establishmen of Waste Water Meters, in any town where Water is worth but one penny per thousand Gallons.

For a Report upon the extraordinary efficiency and economy of these Meters we would refe Engineers to the Report of Mr. Binnie, Engineer to the Bradford Waterworks, as conveyed in "Engineering" of 4th December, 1885.
Full information as to Prices and other particulars can be obtained from the following firms:—
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DEACON'S LARGE DIFFERENTIATING WASTE WATER METERS FOR THE PURPOSE OF MEASURING THE OUTFLOW FROM RESERVOIRS.

Manufactured by the WASTE WATER METER Co., LIMITED,
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Manufacturers also of Automatic Recording Water Level Gauges, Electric Current Meters, Pressure Reducing Valves for Water Supply, and Waterworks Fittings of all kinds.

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An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."
A Disideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness. Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.
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For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentee.
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Special wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjaub:* Ball Habson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Thomson and Taylor Bombay; Cooper Madras and Co., Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Specchley, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee.

IN THIS CASE IS THE LIFE.
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THREE DOCTORS DECIDED to AMPUTATE. "Dear Sirs,—I enclose you a splendid testimonial, which you can use if you choose. Mr Lempey is one of our Church members, and personally known to me.—Yours truly,
"JOSEPH B. KINGSTON, Secretary [illegible] Methodist Mission, Gillespie-road, [illegible]bury-vale.
"14, Newington-green [illegible]ondon, N., May 1[illegible]
"Gentlemen,—I am very pleased to inform the benefit I derived from taking Clarke's Mixture 11 years ago. I had been totally for 32 weeks with a bad leg. Three doctors consulted together, and decided to amputate, but being induced to try Clarke's Blood Mixture I am glad to say in three weeks I was enabled to resume my work, and have never lost a day since through illness. I may also add that I now usually take a bottle at the spring of the year. I am now in excellent health, hearty, well, and strong, and in active work. Yours truly, "SIMON LENNEY."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a perma[illegible] cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
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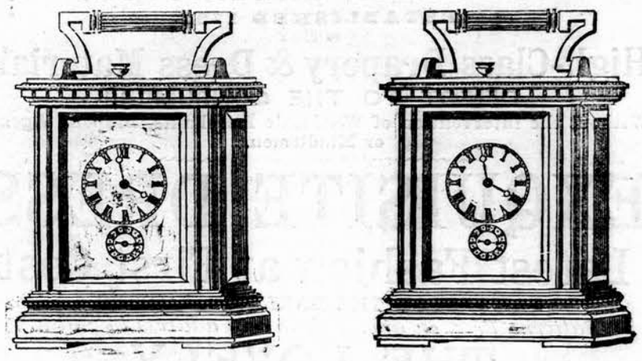

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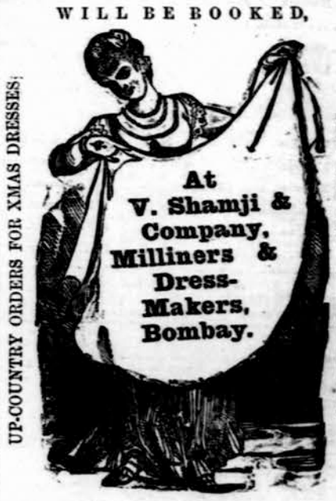

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